

American shot in North Yemen

WASHINGTON (R) — A U.S. embassy employee was shot on Friday by an unknown gunman in Sanaa, North Yemen, 10 days after a similar shooting in Khartoum, Sudan, the State Department said. Spokesman Charles Redman identified the American as Arthur Pollock, 41, a communications officer. He said Pollock was in stable condition after surgery, adding, "His life does not appear to be in danger." Redman said Pollock was hit by two or three bullets by a gunman in a passing car as he was driving home from church. An official said earlier that five to seven bullets were fired in the attack before the gunman sped off. Despite his injuries, Redman said, Pollock was able to walk home and call for help. Redman said no individual or organisation had claimed responsibility for the shooting, which happened while American installations and officials around the world were at a high state of alert against possible guerrilla attack following last week's U.S. air raids on Libya.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرأي

New GFJTU council elected

AMMAN (J.T.) — On top of the priority list of the newly elected central council of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GFJTU) will be a follow-up on the new labour draft law. Samir Qardan, secretary of the council, said. Mr. Qardan, who was elected for a second term as secretary general, said the new council will see that the remarks it raised on the draft law are given due attention. The draft law is currently under discussion at the Lower House of Parliament's legal committee for final endorsement. The central council's elections brought Mr. Sami Hassan Mansour to the presidency. Mr. Ali Bani Hani as vice president, Mr. Mohammad Rizek as second deputy and Abdul Razak Mahmoud Sa'id as deputy secretary general. The newly elected council members are Khalil Abu Khorma, Mazen Ma'ayta, Fawzi Doso, Ahmad Mubadeen, Mahmoud Herzallah, Hani Aziz, Yusef Momani, Nabil Salem, Mohammad Samih and Jamil Abdul Rahim.

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Upper House to meet on Sunday

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament (Senate) Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi has called the Senate for a meeting on Sunday, April 27. The Senate Legal Committee held a meeting under Mr. Lawzi's chairmanship on Thursday to discuss the draft election law among a number of other topics. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Judeh and Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed.

Holiday announced

AMMAN (Petra) — All government departments and public institutions will remain closed on May 1, 1986, to mark Labour Day, according to a communique issued by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Thursday.

Faisali beats Wihdat

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Faisali Club on Friday won the Cup of Cups after beating Al Wihdat 1-0. The match was attended by Minister of Industry and Trade Rajal Al Muehshar and Minister of Youth Hisham Sharari and a large crowd.

Qatari official arrives on visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Lieutenant-Colonel Abdullah Salem Al Sleiteen, director of criminal investigations at the Qatari Interior Ministry and member of the board of directors of the Arab Centre for Security Studies arrived here Friday on a three-day visit to Jordan. During his visit the Qatari official is expected to be received by Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed.

Grenade explodes at Saudia office

VIENNA (R) — An explosion probably caused by a hand grenade ripped a hole in the door of the Saudi Arabian Airline (Saudia) office in central Vienna on Friday during a visit to Austria by Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef, police said. They said nobody was hurt in the explosion, which blasted open the door to Saudia's seventh-floor office. "No-one immediately claimed responsibility. Police said a second grenade was found outside the door of the Kuwait Airways office on the floor below. The building was evacuated and two adjoining roads were closed as security officials searched the building.

Reagan heads for Tokyo summit

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan left on Friday for the economic summit of leading non-communist industrial countries in Tokyo. Mr. Reagan has said he would seek cooperation in the battles against terrorism and trade protectionism at the annual meeting with leaders from France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Canada and Japan in Tokyo from May 4-6.

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Iraq seeks ministerial talks to finalise agenda and date for summit

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq, which wants the Gulf war included on any Arab summit agenda, called on Friday for a preliminary meeting of foreign ministers to discuss details and set a date for a top-level gathering.

Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, in a statement published by Baghdad newspapers, said: "It is necessary that Arab foreign ministers hold a preliminary meeting to set a date for the summit as well as discussing other procedures."

The Tripoli government has called for an Arab summit to discuss last week's U.S. air attacks on Libya, but most Arab countries want the summit to discuss other Middle East issues including the Iran-Iraq war.

Moroccan envoys are touring Arab capitals in an effort by King Hassan to convene a summit next week in Morocco.

One of the special envoys, Ahmad Rikha Akbar, was received by His Majesty King Hussein in Amman on Wednesday. Mr. Akbar also delivered to the King a message from King Hassan.

The envoy left Amman on Thursday.

Mr. Aziz said a summit should discuss all "essential issues" such as the Palestinian question, the Gulf war and Iranian threats against the U.S. attack on Libya.

The Arab stand on terrorism should also be included, he said.

A Moroccan envoy said on Thursday a summit requested by Libya may be held in Morocco on Monday, the official Tunisian news agency TAP reported.

It said the envoy, Mohammed Anou, a political adviser to King Hassan, gave details of the proposed summit after talks in Tunis with Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klihi.

Arab diplomatic sources said the meeting could take place in the Moroccan city of Fez.

TAP quoted Mr. Anou as saying: "I examined with Klihi developments in the situation and the possibility of holding this summit on Monday."

He added: "The secretary-general will go to Morocco very soon and we will make every effort to ensure the summit is held on the date mentioned."

TAP said the Moroccan envoy passed on a message from King Hassan about holding a summit "to examine all problems of interest to Arab states."

TAP reported on Wednesday that Mr. Klihi had sent notes to Arab foreign ministers setting out the latest position on the summit.

Mr. Anou visited Libya on Wednesday.

Ahmad Bensouda, another of the king's advisers, visited Abu Dhabi on Wednesday to consult officials of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the news agency WAM reported.

In Abu Dhabi, Mr. Bensouda said UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan welcomed King Hassan's offer to hold a summit on Monday.

Mr. Bensouda said he was also to visit Qatar, Oman, Bahrain, North Yemen, South Yemen, Djibouti, Somalia and Sudan to pass on King Hassan's invitation.

Syrians said to be beefing up defences after Reagan remarks

Combined agency despatches

A KUWAITI newspaper with strong Syrian connections reported on Friday that Syria had been reinforcing its defences and military presence in Lebanon's Bekaa in anticipation of attack by Israel.

The report by Al Qabas followed a statement on Wednesday by U.S. President Ronald Reagan that he would respond with military action if the U.S. had "irrefutable evidence" of Syrian or Iranian "complicity in terrorism."

Citing an unidentified senior officer of the Syrian army units in Bekaa, Al Qabas said the high command also has upgraded the alert among its armed forces. It said that about 150 Soviet-built tanks, including a number of the T-72 type, have been moved into the region.

"We examine all eventualities, and we are convinced the Israelis this time will employ new tactics in dealing with us," the paper quoted the officer as saying. "The Israelis have been training on helicopter parachute tactics, dropping troops on hills with the apparent intention of spreading confusion among our forces."

He said the Syrian command has gained "information that the Israelis this time will rely basically on helicopter gunships in dealing with our armoured units."

"The Israelis are preparing for lightning strikes against vital (Syrian) targets, including surface-to-air missile batteries," the officer told Al Qabas.

Al Qabas also said that Syria has been assembling new battlefield-type hospitals in the Bekaa, while "reinforcing its helicopter force with aircraft that are being hidden in hangars built secretly for that purpose."

As part of the preparations to confront the expected Israeli aggression, the Soviet military advisers have largely vanished from sight in the Bekaa region, the paper added without elaborating.

Al Qabas obviously meant that the Soviet personnel were kept out of potential collision locations, with a view to avoiding projecting the Soviet Union as being actively involved in the conflict.

Arab diplomatic sources told AP the purported Syrian preparations were prompted by fears of possible Israeli action at U.S. behest. They said the Syrians took

a dim view of the statement by Mr. Reagan.

However, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said on Thursday the United States did not have plans for military retaliation against Iran or Syria if they are linked to "terrorist acts."

"We don't have any plans for such operations," Mr. Shultz said Thursday in an interview with a television service of the U.S. Information Agency.

In separate sessions with reporters, Mr. Shultz and a State Department spokesman tried to soften some of the controversy Mr. Reagan stirred on Wednesday.

"State-supported terrorism is a form of warfare, and you just can't sit by and let somebody else declare war on you and pretend you're still at peace," Mr. Reagan was reported as saying.

The president said that "we must have the same policy" in dealing with state-supported terrorism when irrefutable evidence existed.

Asked whether this meant using force against Damascus or Tehran, Mr. Reagan said: "Yes, if we had that kind of evidence."

Beirut suffers heaviest shelling in 5 weeks

BEIRUT (AP) — Militia gunners pounded residential neighbourhoods across Beirut's dividing "green line" with heavy artillery, tank and rocket fire Friday. Police said nine civilians were killed and 65 wounded.

It was the heaviest shelling duel in and around the Lebanese capital in five weeks, forcing thousands of inhabitants to spend the night huddled in basements and bomb shelters.

A police report said militiamen from the western sector fired sustained barrages of Soviet-made Katyusha rockets from truck-mounted multi-barrelled launchers as the battle raged from dusk Thursday to dawn Friday.

Salvoes crashed around President Amin Gemayel's government palace and the nearby Defence Ministry in suburban Yaze.

It was then that the army joined the battle and hit Shiite suburbs on Beirut's southern outskirts with 155-mm howitzers and M-48 tank fire.

5 Civil Guards killed in Madrid explosion

MADRID (Agencies) — A powerful car bomb exploded on Friday in central Madrid, killing at least five Civil Guards, and injuring four more guards and four civilians, officials said.

Joaquin Leguina, president of the Madrid government region, told Spanish Television that the blast appeared to be the work of ETA, the Basque separatist organisation.

Police said the Civil Guards were riding in a Land Rover that had picked them up from their night's watch duty at the nearby Italian embassy.

Three of the Civil Guards died instantly when the car bomb exploded on Juan Bravo street in the fashionable Salamanca neighbourhood, authorities said. Another two died an hour later in hospital.

The driver was in critical condition at the Red Cross hospital along with three civilians, hospital sources said. Three other guardsmen were injured.

The bomb was set off by remote control during the morning rush hour.

Officials said the blast bore the hallmarks of the ETA which killed 37 people last year in its fight for the independence of the Basque country.

The blast, caused by an estimated 50 to 60 kilos of explosives, blew two gaping holes in the wall of the maternity wing of the Nuestra Senora de Rosario hospital.

Police, who had been on the alert for Basque attacks in the run-up to an early election on June 22, sealed off roads leading out of the capital. They detained a man shouting pro-ETA slogans at the scene of the bombing, witnesses said.

Residents of the district gathered and demanded the sacking of Interior Minister Jose Barrio-nuevo and the release of former General Jaime Milans del Bosch and former Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero, both jailed for 30 years for their part in an abortive military coup five years ago.

The attack came shortly before Mr. Barrio-nuevo reported to the cabinet on steps against guerrilla violence decided on Thursday in a meeting of European Community ministers in The Hague.

Government officials said recently they expected ETA to strike in the capital after a series of arrests dismantled its structure in northern Navarre and the Basque province of Guipuzcoa, forcing it to concentrate on the Madrid command.



The Grand Duke Jean and Duchess Josephine Charlotte of Luxembourg visit Petra on Friday accompanied by senior officials (Petra photo)

Britain bars Libyans from air training after blast in London

Beirut caller claims responsibility for bombing

Madrid expels Libyans France to reduce staff

Combined agency despatches

THE BRITISH government said on Friday it had deported 22 Libyans and more than 300 Libyan aviation students had been banned from working on aircraft and would have to leave the country.

The British move followed a bomb explosion in London at a building housing British Airways, American Airlines and American Express. Responsibility for the blast was claimed by a pro-Libyan group in Beirut on Friday.

Simultaneously with the British announcement came a French government statement in Paris that France had ordered reduction in the number of Libyan diplomats and Spain announced that it was expelling 11 Libyans including

three diplomats.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons on Friday that the Transport Ministry had issued directions to all operators of aircraft in Britain not to allow Libyan pilot trainees and aviation engineers access to aircraft except as passengers.

The British Home Office said 22 Libyans, mostly students but also some businessmen and visitors, left on a regularly scheduled Libyan Arab Airlines flight to Tripoli from Heathrow.

A Home Office spokesman said the decision to halt aviation training for Libyans did not represent an expulsion order, adding that the 300 Libyans were expected to leave Britain if they had no legitimate reason for staying on.

Home Secretary Douglas Hurd has said he will review the possibility of further expulsions in light of national security.

In Beirut a telephone caller claimed responsibility for Thursday's bomb explosion that damaged a British Airways office in London on behalf of a hitherto unknown organisation called "The Revolution Continues."

Reading a statement to an international news agency in Beirut the caller said:

"We declare our responsibility for the operation that took place (Continued on page 3)

U.S. assaults non-aligned stand over Libya; Qadhafi calls for alliance against imperialism, page 2

Briton shot dead in Lyons

LYON, France (Agencies) — The regional director of the American firm Black and Decker was shot and killed on Friday outside his suburban home by an unknown gunman, police said.

He was identified as Kenneth Marston, 43, a Briton. Mr. Marston was shot twice, once in the chest and once in the stomach.

Mr. Marston worked as director of the French subsidiary of Black and Decker, known for producing power tools.

Witnesses told Reuter they saw a lone hooded man running away after the attack at around 8.15 a.m. (0615 GMT) in the wealthy Lyons suburb of Ecullay, where Mr. Marston had lived for almost two years.

Police refused to speculate if the attack was criminally motivated or the latest in a series of attacks by left-wing guerrillas on prominent businessmen and defence officials.

Armed attacks at the target's home are a hallmark of the extreme left-wing group Action Directe.

Earlier this month the group tried to kill the vice-president of the French employers' association, Guy Bana, as he left his suburban Paris home for work, but missed him.

Action Directe assassinated Rene Audran, a top defence official, in January last year, and tried but failed to kill a second military official in July.

Later on Friday, an anonymous Arab group called two news agencies to claim responsibility for the Marston killing.

In a call to a French news agency, an apparently recorded voice said: "We are a small Arab group. We claim responsibility for the attack this morning against the director of Black and Decker in reprisal for (inaudible) American."

In another call to a British agency, the name of the group was inaudible except for the word "Arab." The recorded voice said: "We will destroy all American and English imperialist interests in the world, wherever they are."

Luxembourg Duke and Duchess in Aqaba

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Grand Duke Jean and Grand Duchess Josephine-Charlotte of Luxembourg arrived in Aqaba on Friday on the last leg of their four-day state visit to Jordan.

The Duke and Duchess arrived here Wednesday evening and were welcomed by their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor.

Later on Wednesday, King Hussein hosted a dinner banquet in honour of the Duke and Duchess.

On Thursday, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan briefed Duke Jean on the development and achievements of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in industrial and technological fields, and the services it offers to the local community.

The briefing came during a visit paid by the Duke to the RSS where he toured the different departments and looked into projects being carried out by the RSS, specially those designed for exploiting underground water in desert regions of the country, the employment of solar energy and building homes at reduced cost.

Prince Hassan also briefed the Duke on Jordan's scientific cooperation with European Community (EC) countries.

The guest later watched a documentary featuring all aspects of the RSS' activities and programmes. The Duke, who was accompanied on the visit by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, was later guest of honour along with Duchess Josephine-Charlotte at a banquet hosted by Prince Hassan and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath.

Both the Duke and Duchess also visited the Greco-Roman city of Jerash and were briefed on its historical background by Tourism Authority officials.

The Duke earlier called at the Martyr's Monument and met with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior army officers.

Her Majesty Queen Noor accompanied the Duchess on a visit to the Jordanian SOS children's village at Tareq. They heard a briefing on the construction of the village which will shelter orphan children.

Later, the Queen and the Duchess visited the Folklore Museum at the Roman Amphitheatre in downtown Amman. They viewed national costumes and samples of traditional crafts and jewellery.

On their way to Aqaba on Friday, the Duke and Duchess visited the ancient Nabataean city of Petra. They were received by Tourism Authority and Ministry of Culture and Antiquities officials who briefed them on Petra's history.

Israeli settler stabbed

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — An Israeli settler was stabbed on Friday by an unidentified attacker in the marketplace of the occupied West Bank city of Hebron, Israeli officials said.

The youth suffered light wounds and was given first aid on the spot, said the officials. They said security forces imposed a curfew and began searching for the attacker.

Israel Radio identified the youth as the son of the head of the religious council in the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba just outside Hebron some 32 kilometres south of Jerusalem.

The radio said the Kiryat Arba council reacted by sending a telegram to Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Hebron, with a population of 50,000 is the largest city in the southern part of the West Bank.

It was the first attack on an Israeli in Hebron since a soldier was stabbed to death and another wounded last September.

Past attacks against Kiryat Arba settlers have drawn strong reprisals from the settlers, some of whom formed a Jewish terrorist cell since broken up by the police.

Israeli troops searched Hebron for the unidentified assailants and sources quoted by Reuter said Palestinians were detained for questioning.

Hebron has often been the scene of Israeli-Palestinian violence. Tension has been high recently following a political convention in Kiryat Arba of the ultra-nationalist Tebiya party.

Both Gush Emunim and the Peace Now movement planned to conduct tours of Hebron for their sympathisers next week.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Decree endorses air transport accord

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing an agreement between Jordan and Egypt on cooperation in air transport affairs through their national airlines. The agreement covers matters connected with landing rights and airport operations in both countries.

Nsour returns from ECWA meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour has returned to Amman from Baghdad after heading Jordan's delegation to the meeting of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA). Dr. Nsour said that the commission discussed the general economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people and the adverse effects of occupation on the lives of the Palestinian people. Other subjects at the two-day meeting covered the migration of workers in the region and the debts of Arab countries, he added. Dr. Nsour said that ECWA will shortly conclude agreements with Jordan to help the Kingdom carry out a number of projects.

Centre receives gift to teach road safety

AMMAN (Petra) — The Hays Arts Centre has received a gift of 20 small vehicles designed to help children learn about traffic regulations. The gift came from the Royal Dutch Shell Company and was presented by the company's representative in Jordan Hilmi Al Omari to Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh in his capacity as chairman of the centre's board. Dr. Hamzeh voiced appreciation for the gift which, he said, will be used to help children learn about cars and traffic rules at the centre's model traffic school. The school, the first of its type in the region, was opened by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor in 1979 within activities to mark the International Year of the Child.

Health authorities to discuss accidents

AMMAN (Petra) — A six-day regional symposium on ways of reducing accidents, particularly road accidents, will open here Saturday. The symposium, which will be opened by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, will be attended by health authorities in Mediterranean countries and the Gulf region. A ministry spokesman said that the symposium will deal with the economic and social effects of accidents and added that the meeting has been organised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) to help participants exchange views on preventing and dealing with accidents.

Bus driver has heart attack at the wheel

AMMAN (J.T.) — A bus driver died of a heart attack while driving a bus along the Karak-Amman road. A report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper said that 50-year-old Mohammad Ahmad Sariarah was carrying students from Karak Community College to Amman when he had a heart attack and slumped over the steering wheel. The students were able to stop the bus and carried the man to Madaba hospital which pronounced him dead. According to the same paper, 10 people were injured when a bus collided with a dumper truck near Al Ruseisheed. The local civil defence station helped carry the injured people to hospital.

Press company goes public

AMMAN (R) — The Jordan Press and Publishing Company, publisher of the Arabic newspaper Al Dustour and the English-language weekly Jerusalem Star, said Thursday it had become a public company with a capital of JD 1 million. It said 75 per cent of the capital had been acquired by 48 individuals, local banks and financial institutions and the remaining 25 per cent would be offered to the public for a month, starting next Wednesday.

Airline increases flights to Frankfurt

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lufthansa, the West German national carrier, has increased the number of its direct flights between Frankfurt and Amman from four to five per week and to mark the occasion the airline's agent in Amman, Mr. Karim Al Jouri, hosted a reception and dinner at the Amra Hotel in Amman.

Obaid reviews operations on ferry route in first year

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Transport Farhi Obaid has said that 610,000 passengers have been ferried between Aqaba and Nuweibe since the land-sea route was inaugurated one year ago.

Interviewed by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, on the anniversary, Mr. Obaid said that the route, opened formally last year by His Majesty King Hussein, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id of Oman, has been given due support by the Jordanian and Egyptian governments and has developed to offer the best possible service to Arab travellers.

Since the inauguration of the route the two sides have signed 11 side agreements on arrangements for reducing the cost of travel by up to 45 per cent, Mr. Obaid pointed out.

He said that the Egyptian Jordanian Higher Joint Committee has set up a sub committee to take all the necessary measures to make the route a success. All indications and results have proved that this route had made progress beyond expectations, he added.

Mr. Obaid said that the route has contributed to a 120 per cent increase in the flow of traffic between the two countries since 1984, and over the past year ferries operating along the line transported 22,000 cars and 3,600 lorries, 300 per cent more than the 1984 figures.

The minister expects these figures to double in the future, and said that there will be more trade exchange between the two sides as a result of recent measures to reduce the cost of transport along the route.

In the coming two weeks, he said, a new route linking Nuweibe (Qaboos port) with Suez and Suez will be opened and this route will shorten the distance in each direction by 100 kilometres, the minister said.

British admiral ends official visit today

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Chief of Defence Staff Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse is expected to leave Amman today after a four-day official visit to Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Hussein and senior Jordanian military officials.

The King met with Admiral Fieldhouse on Thursday, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra reported. Petra did not disclose details of Thursday's meeting at the Royal Court but said that it was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General

Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and British Ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles.

The admiral, accompanied by his wife, earlier Thursday called at the King Hussein Medical City and toured the centre's different sections. He also inspected the Queen Alia Heart Centre and met with patients and staff. At the end of his visit to the centre, Adm. Fieldhouse was presented with a token gift.

Later Thursday, Adm. Fieldhouse toured a number of army positions and was briefed on their duties and training programmes.

Pan-Arab seminar tackles funding of construction projects

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A pan-Arab seminar on funding construction projects opened its meeting on Friday with a number of working papers on means of promoting the building sector in the Arab World.

At the outset of the seminar, Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawandeh stressed that priority in implementing projects in the Arab World should be given to Arab contractors.

Mr. Hawandeh, who deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, said that Arab contractors should develop their profession in order to gain credibility both on the regional and international levels.

Upgrading the construction sector in Arab states can only be secured through a unified policy whereby efforts and expertise are coordinated, Mr. Hawandeh told participants at the two-day seminar which was organised by the Jordan Contractors Association (JCA) in cooperation with the Arab Contractors Union (ACU). Mr. Hawandeh also called for financial resources to support contractors in order to help them bid for large projects.

Jordan has always given precedence to local and Arab contractors in implementing its projects, the minister said, referring to the government's recent regulations to support the construction sector. The minister said that Arab funds earmarked for Jordan's development projects are being properly channelled into effective projects.

JCA President Ali Abu Al Ragheb voiced the association's appreciation and gratitude to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for patronising the seminar and he praised the efforts made by the government to support and protect Jordanian contractors from foreign competition. The government also took a number of practical measures to support and encourage local contractors, he said.

He also expressed his hope that Arab financing institutions will take the initiative to give the local and Arab contractors preference over foreign contractors in implementing development projects.

Surgeons discuss latest developments in their field

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Eleven Jordanian surgeons and one British scientist delivered a number of working papers and research on advanced surgery during a one-day conference on Thursday which was organised by the Jordan Surgeons Society (JSS).

In speech at the outset of the conference, JSS President Abdul Aziz Belheisi outlined the conference's objectives and said such activities are designed to promote the health sector in the Kingdom. Jordanian surgeons also had the chance to keep abreast with updated research and developments in surgery-related fields during the conference, which marks the 14th anniversary of the establishment of the JSS, Dr. Belheisi told the participants.

In reference to fewer opportunities for Jordanian doctors abroad, Dr. Belheisi emphasised the need to draw up an integrated plan for the higher education in Jordan.

Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh, a founder of the JSS, reviewed the society's activities and contributions to the medical sector in the Kingdom and supported Dr. Belheisi's call for setting up a specialised medical academy to upgrade medicine in Jordan.

Forum, CAEU to draw up specific solutions for Arab debt problems

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A seminar on foreign indebtedness in the Arab World concluded Thursday at the Arab Thought Forum (ATF) without agreement on the text of resolutions to be issued at the closing session.

The Council on Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) drafted resolutions which were opposed by senior researcher at the ATF, Dr. Fahed Fanek, who said they contained "generalities with no specific solutions" to the indebtedness problem in the Arab World.

A committee comprising three CAEU officials and Dr. Fanek were commissioned to rephrase the text of the resolutions to come up with more specific solutions to indebtedness. The committee is expected to issue the resolutions during this week.

The original draft called for the rationalisation of consumption in Arab states and for "reactivating the Arab Monetary Fund." It did not mention how these procedures would be implemented. Dr. Fanek told the seminar that resolutions should be rephrased so as to change them "from generalities to specifics."

This seminar, which opened Wednesday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, was held in preparation for a major conference on the same subject to take place next year.

A paper on the social and economic impact of external indebtedness in the Arab World and presented by Dr. Osama Ansari, an ATF researcher, reviewed factors which have compelled most developing countries to resort to foreign borrowing.

According to Dr. Ansari, the main reason that compelled developing countries to borrow from industrialised countries was the disparity between their economic expectations and their limited natural resources. In a paper, Dr. Ansari said that limited natural resources hinder developing countries' plans for development and consequently force them to depend on foreign debts. But, as they later discover, their dependence on borrowing aggravates

this shortcoming and leads to the decline of their economies in the medium and long term, Dr. Ansari said.

Another mistake made by developing countries is the misguided transformation from an agricultural economy to industrialisation. Since developing countries lack sufficient natural resources and technological know-how, Dr. Ansari said, the result is that agriculture is neglected and at the same time they fail to keep up with rapid industrial development in the developed world.

Dr. Ansari also reviewed different proposals to solve the problem of foreign indebtedness in Arab countries. He discussed the policies pursued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and criticised the fund for urging the imposition of strict austerity measures on indebted countries.

He said that in certain cases, IMF prescriptions could cause "economic and social shocks which could lead to negative political repercussions."

"The Arab nation lost the opportunity of the last decade during which it was not able to increase Arab economic cooperation due to an increase in oil revenues. Now as revenues have sharply declined, it would be commendable if we reassessed our situation more realistically to solve our problems," Dr. Ansari said.

Dr. Abdul Ilah Yussef Abu Ayyash from the Ministry of Planning presented a paper on surpluses and investment realities in the Arab World.

In his paper, Dr. Abu Ayyash reached the conclusion that the only way to achieve sound investment in the Arab World is through a concerted effort between rich and poor countries in the Arab World and for more coordination between Arab states in formulating these policies.

He said that the Arab World is currently experiencing a flu-

tuating economy characterised by contradictions, a lack of vision and the failure to direct investment in a way that secures Arab capital and its development. "The Arab World is facing an investment crisis represented in the increase of threats to their capital in foreign countries," Dr. Abu Ayyash said, adding that at the same time, "there are other Arab countries which are suffering the burden of their deteriorating economies. This grim and contradictory picture is surprising in its national dimension."

Despite the Arab failure to succeed in its investment policies in the past decade, according to Dr. Abu Ayyash, the Arab World has succeeded in building a base for future policies, after absorbing and learning from past mistakes.

Dr. Abu Ayyash outlined a prescription to solve the investment problem in Arab states:

— Making available the proper conditions for investment with minimum restrictions.

— Developing laws and legislation which encourages local Arab investment.

— Reactivating the Arab Monetary Fund.

— The establishment of joint Arab financial markets within the framework of Arab economic integration.

— Developing the central financial information bank at the Arab level.

— The development and support of institutions dealing with economic feasibility studies for Arab economic projects.

— An emphasis on directing joint Arab investments to economic projects that can secure Arab food security as a national priority.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Zaklail from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development also presented a paper on ways to tackle the problem of Arab foreign indebtedness.

Mr. Zaklail believes that financial assistance to a country should also contribute in choosing the appropriate technology to make use of what is available on the local and regional levels as far as expertise and resources.

He said that in order to attain the utmost benefit from foreign

borrowing, the funds should play a more efficient role in the field of building and developing human capabilities and skills as well as build the infrastructure necessary for the continuation of the financed project.

According to Mr. Zaklail, there should be more focus on joint Arab projects to strengthen inter-Arab economic and social ties.

He called for more attention to be given to defining national priorities on the economic level in a way that the optimal use of these funds is achieved.

A paper on "the impact of external indebtedness on the balance of payments in Arab countries," delivered by Dr. Adib Haddad on behalf of the Central Bank of Jordan, reviewed figures on external indebtedness in Arab states and defined four categories for credit-worthiness in the Arab World.

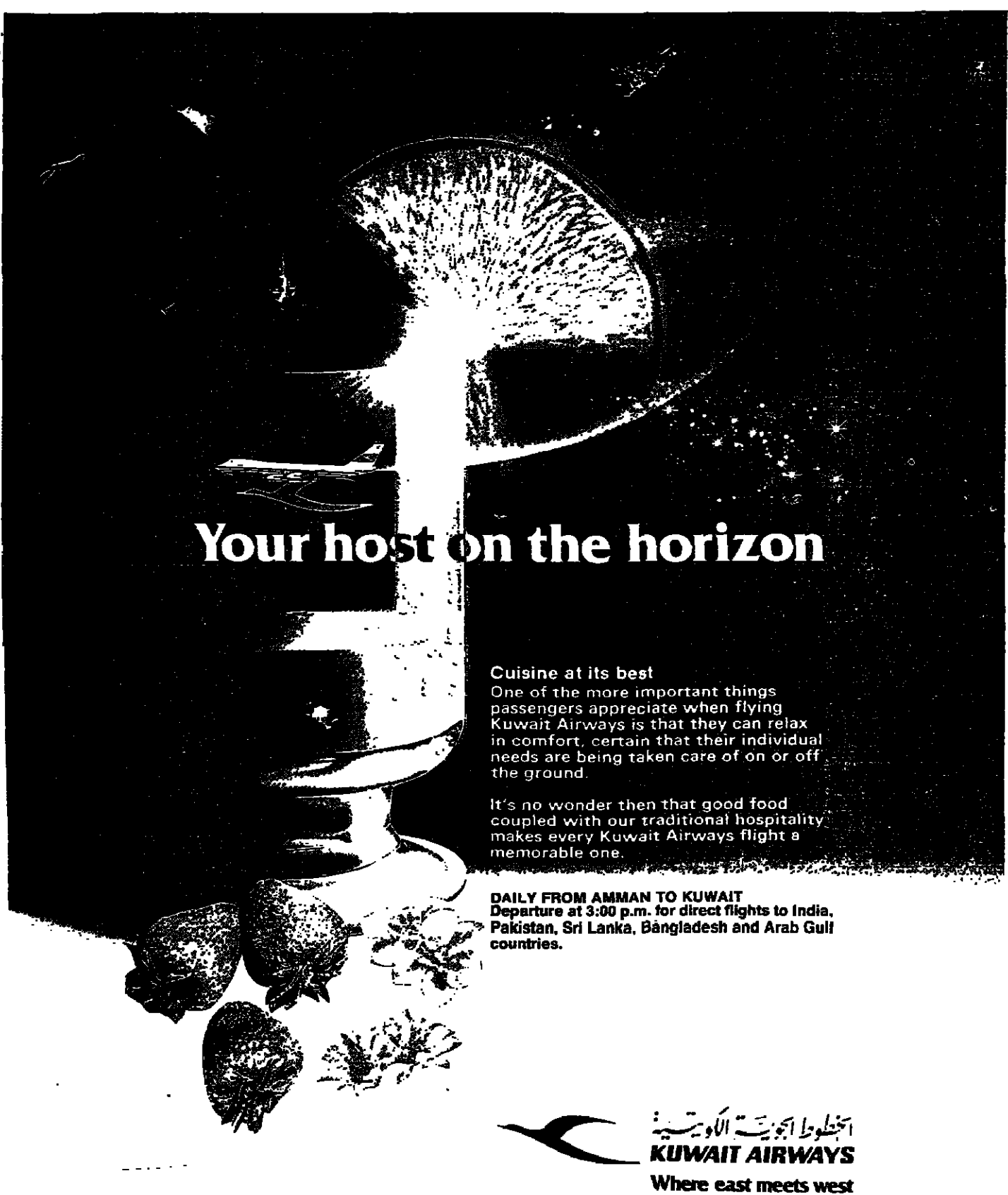
Dr. Haddad told the seminar that one way to solve the problem of indebtedness was the rescheduling of loans, expanding the operation sphere of the World Bank and the Arab Monetary Fund and the application of U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker's plan to lend \$20 billion as a new injection funds to Third World countries.

Dr. Haddad also urged rich Arab countries to invest and buy assets in other Arab countries and take part in development projects in less developed Arab states.

Dr. Fanek, who is also an economist, said he disagreed with some of the recommendations outlined by the Central Bank. "I thought such remedies would aggravate the problem and delay the crisis," Dr. Fanek said. This, he added, "does not represent a solution."

Dr. Fanek said that acquiring more loans as proposed by the Central Bank paper "solves the present problem but loans would accumulate and make a bigger problem."

Instead, Dr. Fanek told the Jordan Times: "We need structural adjustments such as the restriction of imports, the floatation of interest rates and the adoption of realistic exchange rates."



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U.S. attack on Libya: The process that started long before the action

By William Cordes

The long debate within America over what to do about the problem of so-called "international terrorism" apparently came to an end last week, with President Reagan's long-promised decision to send U.S. bombers against Libya in retaliation for attacks on U.S. citizens in Europe. This time there was little pretext about defending international law, unlike the brief clash between the two states over the Gulf of Sirte late last month — it was simply the use of a stronger force in response to the alleged use of terrorist force.

At any rate, the attack had been long in coming, and the debate in the U.S. was not so much an informed discussion as a bludgeoning of Congress, the press, and public opinion into widespread acceptance of the use of retaliatory force. This process was occasioned by the Reagan administration's unquestioning acceptance of the Israeli definition of the issues at stake, and by the all-too-complicit Arab extremist groups, who virtually taunted Reagan by providing pretext after pretext for retaliation (and not so coincidentally throwing yet more obstacles in the path of the more moderate Arab leaders struggling to create a peace process).

The decision to strike

The eventual decision to deal with Libya by military means was probably foreordained as far back as 1983, a year which saw U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz apparently expend all of his non-tooth-for-teeth diplomatic skills in the achievement of the singularly stupid, shortsighted and stillborn May 17 agreement in Lebanon, and in which President Ronald Reagan endured perhaps the most painful hours of his presidency when he personally consoled each of the 242 families of the Marines slain by a truck bomb in Lebanon. From that October day, Mr. Shultz forgot his role as the nation's foremost diplomat and has seldom since failed to seize any public opportunity to emphasize in shrill tones the need for a "get tough" policy of military retaliation for alleged terrorist attacks against U.S. targets, even if such a policy resulted in the death of innocent civilians. Mr. Shultz found a willing if somewhat more cautious partner in President Reagan, and after two and one-half years of effort he finally forged a consensus that resulted in the repeated challenging of Muammar Qadhafi's "line of death" in the Gulf of Sirte and more recently in the air strikes on Tripoli and Benghazi.

Surprisingly, but perhaps not too much so, one of the last men to board Shultz's retaliation train was Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger. In a strange reversal of roles, Secretary Weinberger long counseled caution and diplomacy, with a strong emphasis on the need for an allied policy in response to "terrorist" attacks, while Mr. Shultz incessantly urged a military course of action. In the end, a U.S.-led European consensus against the states charged with sponsoring terrorism could not be orchestrated, and Mr. Weinberger was undoubtedly faced with questions as to just what the purpose of his trillion dollar war machine was if not to defend American interests around the globe. His submission was probably eased by the selection of Libya as a target. Like Grenada and Nicaragua before it, Libya was relatively weak and isolated in the international community, and not likely to muster a counter-attack capable of discrediting Mr. Weinberger's carefully nurtured military-industrial-bureaucratic empire.

So the decision to strike back was taken, and the response to killing was, as it so often is, to kill in return. Since we are likely to see more of the same in the days to come, particularly where even a hint of Libyan complicity in a terrorist attack can be asserted, it is important to consider what this decision means, and what it portends for the future.

Significance of the attack

First and foremost, the decision to strike Libya indicates yet a further and more dangerous capture of America's foreign policy making apparatus with regard to the Middle East by Israeli interests. Those who take offence at this assertion must in all honesty carefully consider just how completely America's policy of military retaliation accords with Israeli definitions of the issues involved in terrorism and Israeli prescriptions for dealing with terrorist actions. For a disconcerting look at the remarkable congruence of U.S. and Israeli attitudes and policies towards "international terrorism," one has only to pick up the April 14 issue of Time Magazine and read through its special section "How to Fight Terrorism."

The body of the special section is written by none other than Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations Benjamin Netanyahu, and is drawn from a forthcoming book edited by Mr. Netanyahu entitled *Terrorism: How the West Can Win*. The opening paragraph of the section frames the debate facing the West in terms alarmingly similar to those finally adopted by the Reagan administration: "The realization that wild beasts prowled our airways and waterways, that they can escape retribution by fleeing to countries that respect, indeed worship, the law of the jungle, has steadily been replacing our older conception of justice, order and accountability in international affairs." Beginning with "Mad Dog," President Reagan's latest appellation for the Libyan leader in the mutual name-calling that has characterized the childish and petulant approach of these two leaders towards each other, Reagan's assessment of the actors and issues involved in terrorism mirrors precisely Netanyahu's description of the terrorist challenge to civilization.

According to Netanyahu, the terrorist "parts company with humanity" and "declares a total war on the society he attacks" by his willingness to make war on noncombatants. For this reason,

only a "refusal to yield and a readiness to apply force" can stop terrorism, and the risk of civilian casualties should not inhibit a military response in the fight against terrorism.

The Israeli approach

To demonstrate the effectiveness of this approach, Mr. Netanyahu points to the experience of Israel since the early 1970s, and with particular pride to the fact that since the Entebbe rescue operation in 1975 (in which his older brother, Colonel Jonathan Netanyahu, died) not a single Israeli plane has been hijacked. He argues that because terrorists know both that Israel will not give in to their demands, and that Israel maintains and will use highly-skilled and effective counter-terrorist forces, they are deterred from attacking Israeli targets. It is interesting to note that though Mr. Netanyahu considers terrorists inhuman beasts

victimized resistance fighters in order to win the freedom of three of its soldiers held by one of the most radical Palestinian groups — Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC. And while its planes are no longer hijacked and it has succeeded in thwarting many planned attacks, this success is due far more to tightened security measures than to an iron fist policy on terrorism.

Nevertheless, attacks on Israeli citizens and military personnel continue, and show no signs of abating, even though Israel's leaders have shown virtually no restraint in the methods and levels of retaliatory action they were willing to take, ranging from destruction of economic targets to political assassination, repeated bombing of civilian populations, and all-out war. Quite simply, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 was nothing more than the anticipated outcome of its attempts to crush those it viewed as responsible for terrorist attacks on

of a legitimate purpose behind the long history of guerrilla attacks undertaken against them and their territory. Mr. Netanyahu makes the same mistake in his book, and now President Reagan has taken the first step towards leading the U.S. down the same tragic path of a gradually escalating military response to terrorism. Are attacks on unarmed civilians simply acts of wanton violence, or are they sometimes rooted in the desperation born of historical injustice?

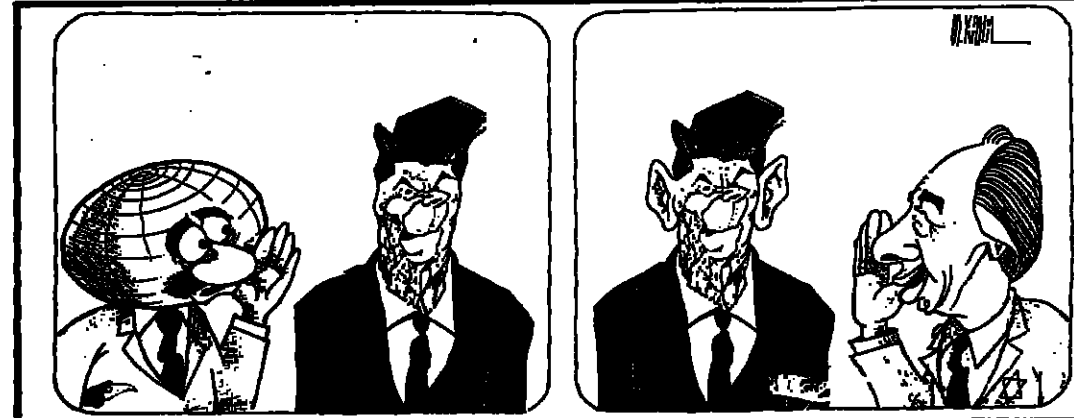
Among those Arab and Palestinian groups which target Israeli, sometimes European and, increasingly, American citizens, it is now clearer than ever that their grievances are real, and that while their methods are deplorable, they are by no means the first or most effective practitioners of what Mr. Netanyahu calls "a phenomenon that tries to evoke one feeling: fear."

served to clog the main roads that the Arab Legion could otherwise have used for avenues of counterattack, and that the need to care for refugees retarded the Arab war effort. Of this Morris reports the dismayed view of Mapam leader Meir Ya'ari, "How easily they speak of how it is possible and permissible to take women, children and old men and to fill the roads with them because such is the imperative of strategy." Morris also uncovered the following guidelines for behaviour towards the Arab population in an in-house Palmach journal dated 11 August 1948: "Not every civilian is an enemy, but... every person must be seen as a potential enemy... They must be forced to carry out your orders quickly... One must not be deflected by pleas from women and old men and by their crying."

Benjamin Netanyahu, in his Time essay, wrote of "one of terrorism's most pernicious effects: it blurs the distinction between combatants and noncombatants, the central tenet of the laws of war." The research of his fellow-Israeli, Benny Morris, shows that the Israeli army began breaking one of the central "laws of war" at least as early as 1948, and in a far more systematic and perniciously effective manner than today's terrorists.

In conclusion, the exclusivist vision on which the modern state of Israel was founded meant that it could be created and maintained only through the use of brute and indiscriminate violence against its neighbouring Arab populations. Nearly forty years of "get tough" and "iron fist" policies have not brought Israel peace and security, and the military escalation thereby necessitated has created an internal moral dilemma for Israel far more threatening than the Arab and irregular forces arrayed against it. Now Israel seems to have convinced the Reagan Administration that with regard to the Middle East it, too, should pension off its diplomats and pursue the viscerally gratifying policy of bludgeoning uncooperative regimes into submission by military means. Posing as courage in the face of terrorist threats, such a policy actually reveals weakness in the face of the Israeli lobby, which has succeeded in preventing the United States from even debating the real issues in the Arab-Palestinian-Israeli conflict. With the path of meaningful negotiations towards a just settlement of the conflict apparently blocked, the U.S. naturally finds itself under attack, and feels obliged to respond in kind. But the experience of Israel should here serve as a warning, and if the U.S. wants to avoid a future of increasing militarisation in the face of continuous low-level conflict, combined with a moral undermining of the basis for its state and society, it had better change course.

William Cordes is a fellow of Middle Eastern studies at Georgetown University, Washington. He is currently on the staff of the Jordan Times.



The Israeli legacy

intent on total war, and though he eschews negotiations with terrorists on the grounds that their very existence makes a mockery of the idea of political resolution of conflict, his answer to the problem is none other than deterrence, predicted on the belief that if terrorists have good reason to fear failure and death they will refrain from their dastardly deeds.

Secretary Shultz, in any case, is a convert. At the Washington, D.C. conference on terrorism which produced Mr. Netanyahu's book, Mr. Shultz echoed: "Experience has taught us that one of the best deterrents to terrorism is the certainty that swift and sure measures will be taken against those who engage in it." Mr. Shultz must have been referring to the Israeli experience, because the United States has no such record of certain and swift retaliation in the face of attacks on its citizens or military personnel.

The Israeli experience

Since it is Israel's highly-touted record against terrorism that lends empirical support to the new United States policy of retaliation, we must ask just exactly what Israel's experience has been, and what Israel has gained by such an approach, in order to assess how effective the same methods might prove to be for the United States.

Though Mr. Netanyahu asserts that in all cases Israel has refused to capitulate to terrorist demands, this is simply not true. Only last May, Israel released more than 1,000 political prisoners and con-

its people, with no regard for the tremendous human costs such a war would inevitably entail. The invasion of Lebanon failed in nearly all of its objectives, and furthermore demonstrated to the Israeli people how perilously close they were to becoming the "savages" they claimed they were trying to destroy.

Mr. Netanyahu writes of the terrorist: "For him everyone is a legitimate target. A baby is fair game; he may, after all, grow up to be a soldier. So is the baby's mother; she gave birth to this future soldier." In describing the events at Sabra and Shatila, Israeli authors Ze'ev Schiff and Ehud Ya'ari reported that Lt. Avi Grabowsky, a tank commander, witnessed the murder of five women and children. They add that "When a militiaman passed within shouting distance of Grabowsky's tank and the Israelis asked him why his people were killing women and children, the Phalangist replied, 'Women give birth to children, and children grow up into terrorists.'" The Phalangists were and still are Israel's allies in Lebanon, a fact which if nothing else calls into question the Israeli "conception of justice, order and accountability in international affairs," about which Mr. Netanyahu trumpets so loudly in his book.

The Israelis blundered into Lebanon and came face to face with a devil of their own making because of a consistent refusal to rationally consider the possibility

Benny Morris is a diplomatic correspondent for the Jerusalem Post and a holder of a Ph.D. in modern history from Cambridge University. Mr. Morris has recently published in Middle Eastern Studies and The Middle East Journal the results of his investigation into the genesis of the Palestinian refugee problem. Based largely on orders, reports and assessments found in the Israeli Defence Forces archives for 1948, Morris takes a giant step toward narrowing the gap between the now traditional Israeli mythology of a voluntary Arab exodus and Arab assertions of a brutal expulsion. In short, his findings support in large measure the Arab and Palestinian version of events during 1948. He argues that particularly in Arab towns within striking distance of securely held and strategic Jewish cities, Israeli military operations "were designed to induce civilian panic and flight." He cites psychological warfare such as the dropping of leaflets on the Arab towns, as well as heavy bombing of population centres, including the use of incendiaries, as methods employed towards this end. Morris also confirms that at least some of the Arab exodus, as in the example of the town of Lod, was spurred by mass slaughter of civilians by Israeli forces. In addition, his research shows that the exodus was in part the manipulation of civilian populations for strategic purposes, in that the fleeing Arabs

U.S. raids on Libya: What does the lesson mean for Israel?

By Allan E. Shapiro

The writer is an Israeli political scientist. His article is reprinted from the Israeli daily, The Jerusalem Post.

RECENT EVENTS surrounding the American air strike on Tripoli and Benghazi should dampen the instinctive enthusiasm in Israel to this first great-power attack on a centre of international terrorism. The attack appears to have failed on its unannounced objective: Qadhafi is alive, as is his control of the regime in Libya. Reports are conflicting as to whether a military coup, with American encouragement, planned to time with the aerial attack, ever materialised, or, if attempted, was quickly suppressed. As a reprisal raid, punitive in nature, the American military effort is likely to have marginal, and even negative influence on the behaviour and policy of the Libyan regime. This is the lesson that should have been learned from Israeli experience. Reprisal raids in the 1950s did have a sobering effect on Jordan and Syria. With regard to Nasser's Egypt, however, they appear to have been counter-productive. Indeed, it was only after the reprisal raid on Gaza in 1954, with its particularly heavy Arab casualties, that Nasser permitted Arab Liberation forces a certain freedom of action within the Gaza Strip.

The varying effect of the application of superior military power, such as reprisal raids or punitive bombing, appears to depend on the nature of the regime against which it is applied. In this respect, Qadhafi's Libya is, in important respects, close to the model of Nasser's Egypt. There seems to be a similar revolutionary enthusiasm and the mass support that goes with it. Qadhafi since he overthrew the monarchy in 1969, has generously disbursed some of Libya's pet-

roleum revenues on housing, education, health, and other social services. At the same time, he has been a model of frugality in his personal life. His Bedouin tent is a source of national pride, much as was the wood-frame bungalow of President Yitzhak Ben-Zvi in Israel two decades ago.

The danger to Israel from recent developments, however, is from the way American, rather than Libyan, policy may change. True, at present there appears to be a heightened sense of identification with Israel's war against terrorism. As American interests in the Arab world reassess themselves, this may be reversed, with an emphasis on the American policy aims of the recent military effort.

More precisely, there may be an American effort to balance the effect of the attack on Libya in the eyes of Arab opinion by conciliatory moves towards Western Arab regimes. This may well be paid in Israeli coin.

One possibility is the drawing of a line between the global revolutionary activities of Qadhafi, reaching into the Caribbean area, where American interests are paramount, and purely nationalist Arab movements, such as Arafat's PLO. This would be a natural development, if — as some have suspected — the attack on Libya was motivated in large measure by Reagan's failures with regard to Central America, both in Congress and in the area, rather than by developments in the Mediterranean. It would also be aided by the checkered history of Qadhafi's relations with Arafat.

In the early 1970s, the Fatah envoy in Tripoli, Ahmed Abdel Ghafar, was won over by his Lib-

yan hosts and defected from the mainline Palestinian organisation that he had been sent to represent. A Libyan detachment took part in the Arab peace-keeping force during the Lebanese civil war, before it was replaced by an all-Syrian army. The Libyans do not appear to have been particularly active in support of the Palestinians. At the climax of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Qadhafi's contribution to the PLO was his call on the besieged terrorists in Beirut to commit mass suicide. Qadhafi's splinter has been with the identification groups, today strongly opposed to Arafat. Therefore, if the Americans are so inclined, they can easily distinguish between the Qadhafi-supported rejectionist terrorists and Arafat's main-line PLO which long-range American policy seeks to accommodate within the Western camp.

A second danger for Israel is a weakening of American power in the Middle East. For Qadhafi to have withstood the American aerial onslaught is almost certain to be interpreted in this area as an American defeat, however successful the raid may have proved from a tactical viewpoint. There may be less leverage for American diplomatic initiatives now than in the past. This may further stimulate a trend already in evidence. It is not many years since the Americans reportedly intervened to restrain the Egyptians from precipitating an attack on Libya. In the recent hostilities, there does not appear to have been even a remote possibility that Mubarak would throw in his lot with the Americans, in launching a combined operation against his Libyan rival.

American power could be weakened also by European and American public opinion. Margaret Thatcher, it has been reported, would be unable today to give the U.S. permission to use British bases for a second strike at Libya. Despite the initial enthusiasm in the U.S. for Reagan's action, it is doubtful if public opinion would support intervention by American land forces in Libya. Also, a turn-about in American opinion should not be discounted. While Reagan may have hoped for dividends with regard to Nicaragua from his belligerent stance on Libya, a public way of American involvement in Central America may project its opposition to the administration's proposals in the Caribbean to the Mediterranean area.

In the light of the very problematic nature of Israel's gains from the American action in Libya, welcome as it may be as a moral and material contribution to the war against terrorism, Raphael Eitan's attempt to justify the

Israeli invasion of Lebanon *ex post facto*, by pointing to the American effort to topple Qadhafi's rule in Libya, is beside the point at best. The former Mossad agent operative and prime ministerial adviser on terrorism, a Sharon protégé, misconceives the basis for opposition to the Lebanese war. Does he really still believe that a change of regime in Lebanon, even if it could have been achieved at the terrible cost that was paid, in blood and in treasure, could have solved either the security problems along Israel's northern border or the political problems of Israel's confrontation with Palestinian nationalism within the occupied areas? Perhaps the greatest danger to Israel from the American initiative in Libya lies within Israel itself: that it will rehabilitate the hopes for a solution to Israel's dilemmas by a reliance on bigger and better military adventures.

Professor Safran, although no longer director of Harvard's Middle East Centre, is still on the university's staff.

There is, however, a loophole in the arrangement that future Harvard academics writing with CIA cash help should "tell-all" to the authorities. The CIA money may still be kept secret if the academics specifically asks for privacy or if it happens that disclosing CIA finance "would prove damaging to the United States."

Many informed Americans near to political circles wonder how much other Middle East academic work, articles or studies are being or have been financed by the CIA? The new "Harvard Rules" apply only to Harvard. How many of the U.S. academics with an acute interest in Middle East affairs and an apparent commitment to Middle East issues obtain CIA

money? The question remains unanswered, but undoubtedly the Central Intelligence Agency at Langley, Virginia, has a long list of academics who help and advise when called upon.

The CIA now holds 75 conferences a year with American academics. Three years ago it held a maximum of four such conferences a year.

The fact is that people get taken in by CIA-sponsored conferences or indeed by CIA sponsored books, however, worthy. Out of interest, and as a final footnote to this bizarre affair, according to the London "New Statesman" of 21st February last, Professor Nadav Safran is also an ex-Israeli paratrooper. Somebody must be smiling — The Voice of the Arab World.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: King shows the way

IN his address to the Al Al Bait Foundation conference in Amman on Wednesday, King Hussein was keen to remind scholars and religious leaders of their major responsibility. He said that in the drive to promote culture, thought and civilisation, scholars have to avoid selfishness and keep an open mind, absorbing positive elements of modern civilisation. The King has thus underlined the basic elements of modern civilisation. The King has thus underlined the basic elements of a true Islamic civilisation that can be counted for in the international community. In his speech, King Hussein referred to the differences that separated scholars and scientists in the past, causing dissension and hostility and disputes among them. He said that such disputes still persist among leaders in the Arab World in the form of political differences that are the real causes of the present weak situation in the Arab and Islamic World. The King reminded the scholars of their responsibility to end the prevailing weak state and help their nation to forge a new civilisation armed with spiritual values and scientific knowledge, and capable of becoming inventive and creative and serving the coming generations.

Al Dustour: Bridging the gap between science and religion

KING Hussein addressed a host of scholars gathered at Al Al Bait Foundation conference on Wednesday, guiding them towards their real mission and urging them to learn from the lessons of the past. The address was a beacon for the scholars who the King said, should benefit from the spiritual and religious teachings as well as modern scientific trends. These two should be able to forge into a sound system, one completing the other. What the King wanted the scholars to do was to develop the existing cultural institutions and free them from their present frozen and impotent status and their blind link to the past with no avenues for the present civilisation. Our institutions should be able to cope with the modern civilisation and should be able to contribute to its development. Islamic institutions in the past played a leading role in the development of world culture, and the scholars then had been able to absorb contemporary sciences while at the same time maintaining their Islamic culture. Our scholars at present should be able to bridge the gap and should enable the coming generations to progress on the path of development and prosperity.

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Fresh hopes for summit

EFFORTS for holding an Arab summit meeting have been revived, and it is hoped that the meeting will be held at Fez on Monday. It is encouraging news coming out of Tunis and other Arab capitals, because the Arab masses have been waiting for such gathering and hoping their leaders will do what they can to fend off danger looming in the offing of the Arab World. There can be no reason whatsoever for further procrastination and delay, and there must be no hesitation on the part of any country in view of the enormity of the dangers and the disasters threatening this nation. The Arab World is confronting common enemies and so there must not be any excuse for any one lagging behind. A host of subjects await the coming summit, starting from the Gulf war in the east to the Palestine question and the situation in Sudan in the west and south. The present inter-Arab differences should not stand in the way of a summit designed to tackle such important questions, detrimental to the Arabs and affecting their present and future generations.

Al Dustour: Europeans strengthen Reagan's position

IT has become clear now that the United States administration has been able to drag European countries behind it, forcing them to impose sanctions on Libya under the pretext of combating "international terrorism". The Europeans have now curtailed the number and the movement of Libyan diplomats in their countries and are taking measures to impose economic sanctions on Tripoli. This attitude has given President Reagan further momentum, and he has now started issuing fresh statements about the possibility of another American strike not only against Libya, but other countries in the region as well. Reagan said he will discuss this question in particular with his colleagues at the coming Western industrialist nations summit in Tokyo. What should be noted here is the fact that all liberation movements and the struggle for freedom by the Palestinian and other peoples are being viewed as acts of terrorism and are being confronted by Europe and the United States. These liberation movements against colonial rule is a right for all humans as endorsed by the United Nations, and we have to re-emphasise that resistance against occupation rule is a right for the Palestinians, regardless of the threats and reprisal actions by hostile nations.

Sawt Al Shaab: Arab summit is a must

MOROCCO is to be commended for its relentless efforts to convene an Arab summit meeting and help Arab leaders to review the dangers that continually threaten their nation. An Arab summit is a must, in view of the current circumstances, but it is also a right for the Arab masses, since it alone can take decisions of great value and effect, influencing the present and future. The summit should not be allowed to serve as an arena for outbiddings and for further instigation by one Arab state against another, but ought rather to serve as an element of unity and a means for forging Arab forces into a single power, capable of defending the Arab Nation's interests and rights. Such summit should not remain ineffective or rendered impotent but must be made able to take decisions that can initiate joint action. The summit should not be convened for the sole purpose of discussing American raids on Libya while at the same time Libya continues to supply arms to Iran to attack and launch raids on other Arab countries. The summit should discuss all issues of concern to the Arabs, and should not be made to serve the interest of one state at the expense of others.

سورة الفاتحة

مكتبة الأمل

Channel 2 Preview

Something nasty in the woodwork

By J.H. Boteler

ALL who were somewhat mystified last Sunday at having to wait a full hour beyond the advertised time for the start of The Milk Cup Final can rest assured: it was brought about by varying time zones, the sort of thing that is bound to happen when BST is converted to JST through the obscure medium of GMT; it can be more fully explained by a rather complicated mathematical/scientific formula, (including extremely obtuse formulae) but there really is not the "time" to go into the subject now. Best leave well alone, and proceed with:

Comedies

One would have thought that the frivolous foursome of *Duty Free* (tonight) were only too aware that they had collectively caused quite enough embarrassment in the little hotel upon which they have descended, but this, unfortunately, does not appear to be the case, and they insist on interfering in a lover's tiff at a neighbouring table. Lamentations and nail-chewing ensue tomorrow (Sunday) in *Me And My Girl* when it is discovered that Sarah and her friend have developed a penchant for dressing up in risque clothes. Monday night waves goodbye to "Carol Burnett And Friends" and instead ushers in a second series of that rather silly series 'Allo 'Allo, in which cafe owner Rene, and his two nubile waitresses, Maria and Yvette, give the impression that World War II concerned itself merely with blue jokes and glasses of schnapps. Having successfully nullified any lingering threat from the ogre-like bank manager (or so one hopes) *All At No. 20* (Tuesday) can now concern themselves with the unveiling of Hamish's Cuisine A L'Escoise. You will not be surprised to learn that a misunderstanding nearly threatens to ruin the opening night of Jack's Bistro in *Three's Company* (Wednesday) but Larry saves the day by producing fifteen of his Greek relatives (now that is a revelation) and they proceed to smash the place up. On Thursday, in *Don't Wait Up*, Dad drops an awful clanger by inviting Tom's ex-wife to dinner, and in *Mr. Belvedere*, (Friday), a general strike in the local town threatens disaster, but you-know-who comes to the rescue.

Feature Films

Tonight's revels in the gloriously no-nonsense title of *Macho Callahan*. Made in 1970 it stars David Janssen, Lee J. Cobb, David Carradine, James Booth and Jean Seberg. Janssen takes the title role, and the film opens with him busting out of a Confederate army prison on the day of his execution. Later on he falls out with Carradine, in town on his honeymoon, over a bottle of champagne and kills him. (Is this normal, one asks?) Janssen leaves town, in search of someone who has really annoyed him, and is pursued in his turn by the tearful and vengeful widow-bride. Apparently there is a great deal of emphasis on violence in this film. Far more interesting-sounding is Thursday's offering, *Coming Through*. This is a very recent production, and it explores the life and writings of the (in) famous English novelist D.H. Lawrence. The dramatic reconstruction of

the privations and squalor of Lawrence's early life, and of his later love-life with various women, is mirrored in the film in the modern-day relationship between two students, David and Kate. In trying to seduce Kate, David takes her on a tour of the local Lawrence country, which provides the springboard for the historical reconstruction. Lawrence's progression through life is mirrored in Kate's gradually coming to realise her own passions and needs. This treatment calls to mind a similar modus-operandi employed in "The French Lieutenant's Woman," and could prove to be very watchable.

Documentaries

Tomorrow (Sunday) concludes the highly-civilised and restful series *Man And Music*, which this week takes as its subject Liszt At Weimar. When Liszt was employed by the Archduke of Weimar to revive the glory of the latter's court, he was already a celebrated composer, and devoted his time to composition and arrangement. Works included in this programme are Liszt's symphonic poems, his piano transcriptions of several famous operas, such as Don Giovanni and Gounoud's Faust, and Wagner's opera Lohengrin. Wednesday's *Discovery* this week has the cheery title "Down Among The Dead," which is quite enough of that, apart from telling you that it shows how cause of death can be determined through experiments conducted on a heap of 12th Century skeletons, but it does provide the perfect mood-setter for that evening's double-dose of:

Drama

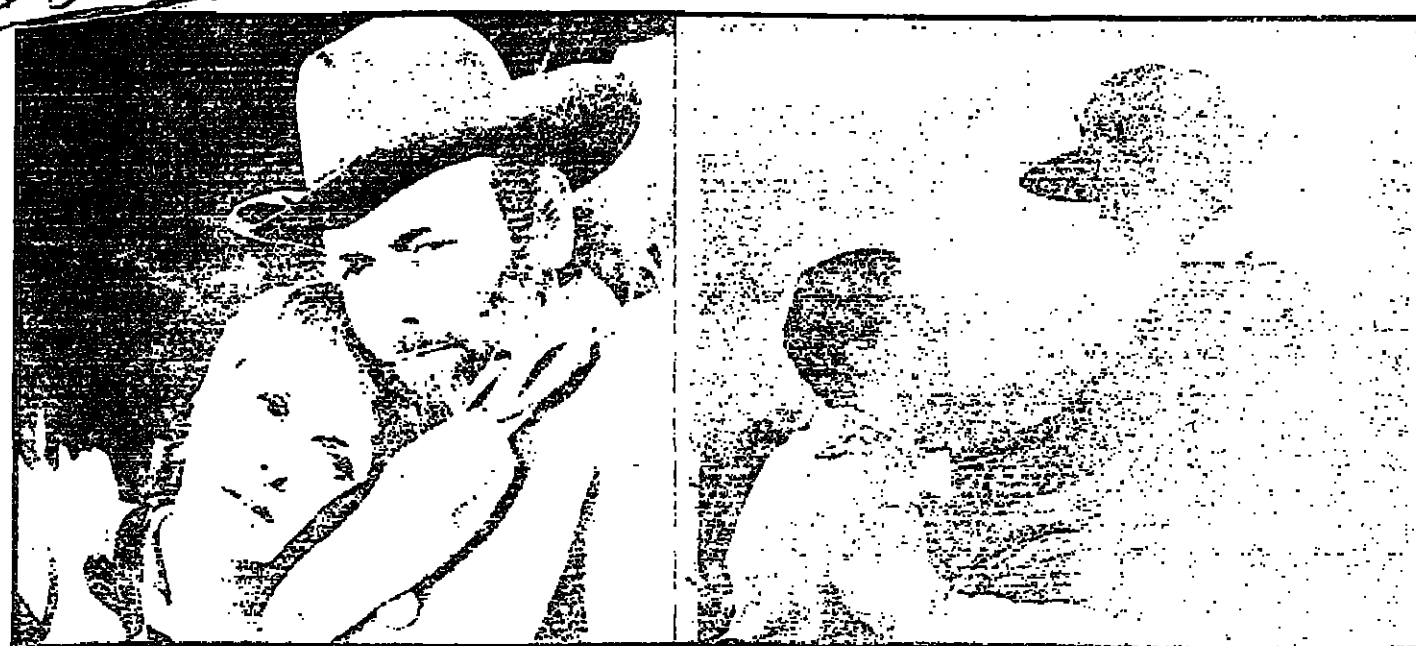
In which Alfred Hitchcock Presents a rollicking tale of a loony wife who kills her husband, hides his body in the basement, remarries, and attempts to kill husband number two. This who-lesome fare is followed by *Sins*, in which David, Helene's husband, returns from the grave in Vietnam. Overall, Wednesday night would appear to be veering overmuch this week to the ghoulish side of life (or death), and it is therefore with considerable relief that one turns to Monday night. Or at least it would be, were it not for the fact that *Heart Of The High Country* is so unrelentingly depressing. Fair enough, last week did provide the heart-warming spectacle of Mad Reg Bowen popping up out of nowhere in much the same fashion as an avenging spirit and causing the odious Calvin Laird (and he was such a nice character in "Shine On Harvey Moon") to disappear suddenly into the ground: which fate being no-doubt highly symbolic of said Calvin's final resting place in the hereafter. Enriching as this incident was, one could not get away last week from the thought: Alas, poor Jock, and indeed: Alas, poor Ceci. True, love still burns strong twixt her and the affable Ginger, but there is the small matter of a regiment of little Gingers raising Cain, and the other little matter of Olwen. This week time has flown on a pace, and ten more years discovers Ceci haggard and miserable, trying to sell Hexham and making a botch of it, and having to come to terms with the fact that Olwen, returning from England, has picked up a boyfriend. One is tempted to say "No more. Oh cruel world," were it not for the fact that there are another two episodes after this before Ceci can rest her weary head. Though this is something that My Brother Jonathan can claim this Friday in the last episode of this series, but I doubt whether he will rejoice at the prospect, since miscarriages, being married to the wrong person, and the minor irritation of a septic finger together will ensure that this series will probably end, not with a bang, but with a whimper. It would be a relief to turn from all this unremitting gloom and despondency to *The Brief*, (Monday), were it not for the fact that this is showing every sign of producing something very nasty indeed from out of the woodwork. In the first instance let us take the increasingly sordid little cases that Lucas is being involved in. Last week's parable of the tensions and violence inherent in a creature trained to a "high level of lethal aggression" (Lucas's phrase) was brilliantly evoked, first by the noise and confusion of a drunken party, and then by the freeze-frame that accompanied the closing credits: three young squaddies readying for a rumble with members of another regiment. Slack-jawed and glassy-eyed in their murderous intent, they epitomised forceful law reduced to mindless aggression. This week's case is even worse. Recalled to Germany to defend two soldiers on a drugs charge, Lucas discovers that their confessions were obtained in a brutal manner, and he then manages to discredit the evidence of two officers acting as prosecution witnesses. However his success in

court is tempered by the fact that the top brass turn on him and accuse him of ruining the officers' careers. Not only is it in Germany that the moral order would appear to be being turned on its head. Last week Lucas's wife received a silent telephone call (as opposed to a heavy-breathing one). This week the house is burgled, but nothing appears to have been taken. Also, Lucas is handed pictures that show him and Annika together. (Incidentally, this relationship seems to be going nowhere fast, though Annika's female "friend" is liable to produce some very sharp claws if she feels her territory is being encroached upon). Are these mysterious events connected, and if so, how? Is the connection Lucas and Annika's affair? Or is it, more sinisterly, Samantha's recent involvement in nuclear disarmament? The drift of this series would appear to be that there is something very rotten in the state of NATO. Thank God for the happy, hysterical world of:

Soaps

Cliff Barnes really is the most horrible individual, (but then, just look at his relations), and this Monday's episode of *Dallas* shows why. The oil-barons ball is in full swing when someone, in a burst of

good-neighbourliness votes Cliff as this year's oilman numero uno. "Rah, Rah, Rah!" roar the delighted throng. "Speech, speech!" they thunder. Cliff obliges. Lurching to his feet, he slurs a few words: "Wail, (hic), thankee-y'all (hic)" and then proceeds to tear into the Ewings with all the (considerable) invective he can muster. Is this cricket? Is this the way an honoured guest behaves towards his generous hosts? (Answer: in Dallas, yes). In *Return To Eden*, (Thursday) Jake is stubbornly insisting on this weird theory he has that the mysterious female in Amal's retinue is not the Prince's sister but Stephanie. Quite where he got this preposterous notion from I am unsure, but everyone is working very hard at putting him right. (To be true the idea of Stephanie passing as an Arab is no less likely than Amal (or rather his actor) doing so. But this is merely to cavil, since Amal is demonstrably on the side of good, and such representation from Western TV is to be applauded). A character who should be on the side of good but is showing disturbing signs of switching allegiances is Chase, of *Falcon Crest*, (Friday). This week he makes a deal with the management of the race-track, persuading them to force Richard to hold the first meet before the track is ready, in the hope that the



A man, a woman and a hat, twice. Feature films tonight and Thursday

management can then withdraw Richard's licence. (But I suppose such underhand behaviour is inevitable if one hangs around Angela Channing for any length of time).

Detectives

Last Tuesday *The Equalizer* took time off from his mission of good to spend a weekend in the country with his son, where the two of them proceeded to take out all their latent hostility towards each other by chopping up all the wood they could find. This dire threat to the ecological balance of the region was happily averted when they were besieged by a crazed gang of machine-gun-toting

locals. (This week its back to normal, protecting some woman who fears for her life). Last week's episode was redolent with echoes of such films as "Deliverance" and "Straw Dogs," but then most detective fiction on TV these days is more than a little derivative. Take "Moonlighting," (last Sunday). One could espie in this such series as "Remington Steele," "Scarecrow And Mrs. King," "Dempsey And Makepeace," "Hunter," etc. It was also highly hysterical since, apart from an accidental frame-freeze at a most inopportune moment, it started with an old man dying in hospital chasing his young would-be assassin through

the hospital and trailing his TV drip behind him, and it ended with a recreation of high noon. Having said that, you may or may not be gratified to hear that "Moonlighting" is no more. After a very short run it is being dispensed with, and is being replaced by *The Master*. This can be related more to "The Equalizer" since it stars an established actor as an elderly Lone Ranger of law and order. None other than Lee Van Cleef. Yes indeed: of steel-eyes himself. Set in the present day, this series concerns Lee searching for his beloved daughter. His travels take him to Japan, where he picks up some very handy know-how in the

local martial arts, and returns to America, and proceeds to set about things in a fairly brutal, though I do remember Lee being preoccupied with a daughter in "The Master" (which I don't recall, and even his daughter's name is lost). It is a pity that *The Master* is being replaced by "The Master" since it stars a very good actor, and is a very good series. It is a pity that *The Master* is being replaced by "The Master" since it stars a very good actor, and is a very good series. It is a pity that *The Master* is being replaced by "The Master" since it stars a very good actor, and is a very good series.

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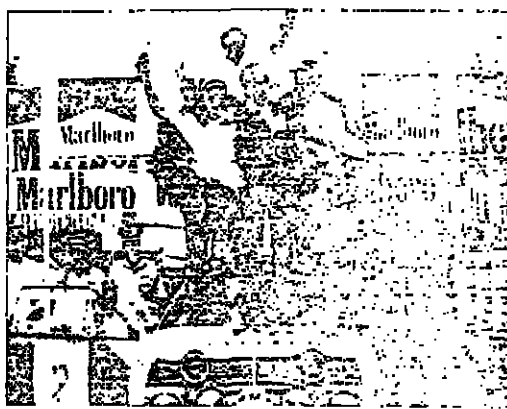
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TOYOTA

Al Hajri captures 1986 Jordan Rally

Prince Abdullah increases his lead in the race for the national championship

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Saeed Al Hajri of Qatar drove his Porsche SCRS to a resounding victory in the 1986 Jordan Rally on Friday, followed by Mohammad Ibn Sulayyem of the United Arab Emirates in a Toyota and His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah in an Opel Manta.

Only 15 drivers of a total of 39 starters could make it to the finish line of the 1,108-kilometre, three day event which kicked off on Wednesday. Apart from Prince Abdullah the successful drivers included eight other Jordanians.

The victory in second place on Friday gives Ibn Sulayyem the overall lead in the race for 1986 Middle East Championship since Hajri was making his only appearance in the Middle East this year when he took part in the Jordan Rally. Ibn Sulayyem has now 44 points to his credit and two more events to go — in Oman and the UAE later this year. The UAE driver's nearest competitors are Jaber Al Maari of Qatar, who took sixth place in the Jordan Rally on Friday, with 28 points, and Ali Al Jafiah (27 points), another UAE driver in a Toyota, who took the fifth place.

Friday's third place finish gives Prince Abdullah an overwhelming lead in the 1986 race of the Jordan National Championship. The Prince won the Jerash Rally, the first event of the national championship, earlier this year.

The other Jordanian drivers who successfully made it to the finishing point on Friday were: George Khayyat (Nissan), who was placed fourth, Haim Mufli (Daihatsu), who took the seventh slot, followed by Hani Bisharat (Toyota), Khaled Dallal (Daihatsu), Hassan Aladein (Talbot) and Mohammad Sbitan (Nissan), in the eighth, ninth, tenth and 11th places respectively and Ousama Jabbar (Seat Ibiza), Mazen Dajani (Renault 17) in the 14th and 15th places.



Saeed Al Hajri: winner of the 1986 Jordan Rally

The Jordan Rally was expected to be closely contested between Ibn Sulayyem and Michel Saleh (Audi Quattro), but when Saleh, a former two-time champion, met with disaster on the very first day of the event and bowed out, the field was open for Prince Abdullah and Khayyat to take his place. Khayyat led the Prince with a two-minute-27-second lead as the contest entered its final day on Friday, but Prince Abdullah managed to close the gap and overtake Khayyat with a one-minute-11-second lead as the contest drew to a close.

In a press conference held shortly after they finished the rally, the winners of the first three places fielded reporters questions. Hajri reaffirmed that he was out of the race of this year's Middle East Championship and said he was concentrating on rallies outside the Middle East this year. However, he indicated he might consider a come-back to the Middle East next year.

The Qatari driver also revealed that he had won the Jordan Rally against extreme odds since his Porsche had a "faulty engine."

"I was only expecting to last the first two or three stages on the first day," said Hajri. "It's a wonder that my engine lasted the three days and the gruelling distance."

Ibn Sulayyem indicated that he was running a risk himself of having to bow out of the game by "pushing" hard to close a gap of nearly four minutes with Hajri on Friday. However, he managed to reduce Hajri's lead by less than two minutes.

Talking about his plans, the UAE driver expressed confidence that he would be able to keep up his performance in the next two legs of this year's Middle East Championship. However, he said, he did not have any specific programme to leave the Middle East and take part in rallies in Europe and elsewhere this year.

Prince Abdullah said he was considering an expansion of the five-car Royal rally team he led in the Jordan Rally and also that he might take part in other Middle East events this year. "We are looking at Cyprus and Oman," he said.

The Prince said he was confident of winning the third or fourth place in the Jordan Rally and

that "my hopes grew when Saleh dropped out."

The three-day contest saw several leading contenders bow out of the race, including Lebanon's Negi Heneine, whose Renault suffered a split radiator on the second day, Tony Giorgiou, whose Nissan 240 rolled over and burst into flames, Nabil Karam, whose Opel engine lost oil pressure, and George Haddad, whose Toyota rolled over and suffered major damage.

Abbas Al Mousawi of Qatar suffered a fate similar to Haddad's and was out on the first day. Several others had problems with their gear boxes and retired early, including Nabil Dirani (Opel), Inad Bustami (Nissan), while Wadi Sharawi crashed out after breaking his Opel Ascona's rear axle.

Maan Al Hadeed, whose co-driver Ferial Khoury was the only female participant in the Jordan Rally, retired on Friday because of mechanical problems in his Fiat. Mechanical problems also bit Sadoun Al Kuwairi of Qatar (Talbot), and Elias Saba (Opel), who quit the race on Friday.

Her Royal Highness Princess Alia presented the prizes to the winners of the event at a ceremony held at the Amman Marriott Hotel Friday evening.



His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, who came third in the 1986 Jordan Rally which ended on Friday, receives his prize from Her Royal Highness Princess Alia (Photo by Abu Sinan)

Michel names French World Cup team

PARIS (R) — French coach Henri Michel Thursday announced a vastly experienced provisional 22-man squad, including four veterans of their 1978 and 1982 campaigns, for the World Cup Soccer Finals in Mexico.

Michel revealed no major surprises as he stuck closely to the group of seasoned players who led France to the 1984 European Championship and then qualified for the World Cup finals, which begin on May 31.

Fifteen of the players were members of the triumphant 1984 squad. "I wanted to form a harmonious group of players who know each other and get on well,"

said Michel.

Midfield star Michel Platini, striker Dominique Rocheteau and defenders Patrick Battiston and Maxime Bossis will, injuries permitting, be appearing in their third successive finals. For five other members of the squad it will be their second taste of the world's premier soccer tournament.

"It is difficult to make a choice. While the selection is based above all on the individual strengths of the players, I also took into account the equilibrium between defenders and forwards," said Michel.

The veterans of Spain include Bordeaux midfielder Alain Gir-

esse, who has been out of action for several weeks through injury.

Michel has shown his faith in the pocket general by including him in the hope of fielding his strongest midfield of Platini, Giresse, Jean Tigana and Luis Fernandez in Mexico.

The only relatively inexperienced newcomers to make the squad are striker Jean-Pierre Papin and midfielders Jean-Marc Ferreri and Philippe Vercruysse, who both scored and impressed as deputies for Platini and Giresse during last month's 2-0 victory over Argentina.

The squad will train at Front-Romeu in the Pyrenees from May

to 13 before travelling to Mexico for two weeks at 2,200 metres in Santa Cruz de Tlaxcala, east of Mexico City.

Squad:

Goalkeepers — Joel Bats, Philippe Bergeroo, Albert Rust.
Defenders — Manuel Amoros, William Ayache, Patrick Battiston, Michel Bibard, Maxime Bossis, Yvon Le Roux, Thierry Tusseau.

Midfielders — Luis Fernandez, Jean-Marc Ferreri, Bernard Genghini, Alain Giresse, Michel Platini, Jean Tigana, Philippe Vercruysse.

Forwards — Bruno Bellone, Jean-Pierre Papin, Dominique Rocheteau, Yannick Stopyra, Daniel Xuereb.

Samaranch: 'No open Olympics before 1992'

By Stephen Parry
Reuter

SEOUL — There will be no open Olympics before 1992, the head of the Olympic movement, Juan Antonio Samaranch, officially confirmed Friday.

Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), told Olympic leaders from 152 countries that no decision on admitting professional athletes to the Games would be taken until their opinions had been evaluated.

The IOC's plan to alter the rules in time for the 1988 Seoul Games was effectively vetoed this week by delegates to the General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), who insisted they needed more time to consider the implications of such changes.

The next ANOC General Assembly is to look at the question again in 1988 after all 161 member countries have submitted their views, a process Samaranch described as indispensable to any decision on eligibility.

But while the Olympic movement is taking a cautious line on professionalism, ANOC delegates were told it was forging ahead in its quest for controlled commercialisation.

Juergen Lens, a spokesman for ISL, the Swiss-based marketing consultants contracted to the IOC, said sponsorship had been obtained from three major companies and that he expected between 15 and 20 companies to have signed sponsorship deals with the IOC within the next year.

Lens said 112 of the 162 National Olympic Committees

(NOCs) had joined the programme for the worldwide marketing of the Olympic rings.

A further 20 NOCs had said they intended to join the programme which is aimed at providing the Olympic movement with a source of revenue in addition to the sale of television rights.

He added ISL's marketing plan had grown in importance with the erosion in television revenue in recent years.

In response to delegates' questions, Samaranch gave a guarantee that NOCs not wishing to join the ISL programme would not be penalised in any way.

There was also a repeated guarantee of the safety of athletes attending the Seoul Games from South Korean Sports Minister Park Seh-Jik in response to a question from Soviet Sports Minister Marat Gramov.

Park said he was unaware of press reports quoted by Gramov of joint U.S.-Korean security measures to protect the 1988 Games from any disruption by North Korea.

Park added that any security measures would be taken within the framework of the special conditions existing in the Korean Peninsula.

Samaranch also noted a third meeting between North and South Korean Olympic officials would be held in June in an attempt to find a compromise solution to Pyongyang's demand for a share of the 1988 Games.

Samaranch said he hoped the June meeting, to be held at the IOC's Swiss headquarters, would reach a positive conclusion.

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هذه هي الصورة

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.5310/20	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3865/70	Canadian dollars
	2.2050/60	West German marks
	2.4865/80	Dutch guilders
	1.8430/45	Swiss francs
	44.97/45.02	Belgian francs
	7.0225/75	French francs
	1510/1511	Italian lire
	169.80/90	Japanese yen
	7.0800/0900	Swedish crowns
	6.9800/9900	Norwegian crowns
	8.1375/1475	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	343.75/344.75	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mixed after a firm start, on technical buying in reaction to Thursday's sharp falls. Dealers said the early interest soon faded leaving equities off the highs and lower in some places.

At 1430 GMT, the FTSE 100 was off 1.9 to 1,613.6, down from the high of 1,631.7 reached in the first 15 minutes of business. Thursday's declines were partly on disappointment with ICI's first quarter 1986 figures which were well below expectations. Further consideration of the results helped prices rise at the outset with ICI moving up 15p to 929. Lack of follow through, however, left its shares 3p up at 917 by the close.

Government bonds ended with gains of up to 1/2 point in the longer end on sterling's recent firmer trend, although some profit-taking paved earlier 1/2 point advances at the shorter end of the market to around 1/2 point, dealers said.

Worries that the Japanese might become net sellers of U.S. bonds because of the low yields on the U.S. credit markets sent U.S. bonds lower on Friday but was influencing overall sentiment.

Dealers said some of the morning's gains in equities were fuelled by buying for the new account and speculation that a number of further bids might be forthcoming in the near future.

Yamani: Oil prices likely to fall below current level

GENEVA (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani has said that oil prices are likely to fall below their already depressed levels unless non-OPEC producers cooperate in restoring some stability to the market.

Currently just over \$12 a barrel, oil prices have plunged from about \$30 last November and are "now about to hit \$10," Sheikh Yamani said in an address to the Arab-Swiss Chamber of Commerce.

"Why can't OPEC do more now (to stabilize prices)?" he asked. "Because no country can reduce production any more. OPEC is producing at less than half capacity. Non-OPEC countries are producing at full capacity. So you must ask the other side."

The chronic problem remained one of oversupply by the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and its non-OPEC competitors.

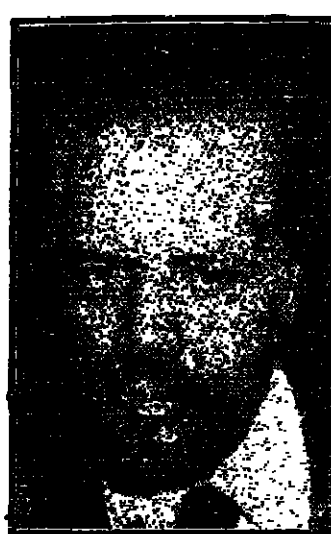
Sheikh Yamani said OPEC should be producing 16 million barrels per day (BPD) but was producing 17.5 million. Non-OPEC countries, such as Britain, Norway, Mexico, Egypt and Angola, were producing 500,000 to one million BPD too much.

"With that amount of oil in the market floating around trying to find a buyer, prices will come down," he said, though the decline in prices so far this year would remove a million barrels a day from the market by the end of the northern summer.

Sheikh Yamani said OPEC was unable to increase or stabilize prices without the help of the non-OPEC producers, and called for the two groups to meet.

But Sheikh Yamani added that prices were being decided now largely by market whim. "If I tell you the price will go to six or seven dollars, it probably will tomorrow on some exchanges," he said, referring to the effect of his statements on oil prices.

"I cannot rule out an increase if anything happened in a week or two (to interrupt supplies), and I cannot rule out a further fall," he said.



Ahmad Zaki Yamani

Sheikh Yamani said.

OPEC ministers, during a recent emergency meeting, met non-OPEC Egypt, Mexico, Malaysia, Oman and Angola, and asked them to cut 20 per cent off their 4.5 million BPD production.

A two-part, 16-day OPEC emergency meeting ended on Monday, setting up a special group including Saudi Arabia to pursue efforts to enlist the support of the non-OPEC states. OPEC will meet again on June 25 on the Yugoslav island of Brioni.

Sheikh Yamani said he hoped something could be done between the OPEC and non-OPEC producers to raise prices "whether to \$20 or \$22 a barrel."

Describing the present chaos as temporary, he said the reaction of Western nations to lower fuel costs was like a patient who had taken a pill but in a few days "you collapse." Higher and stable prices were needed to encourage exploration for new reserves, and to ensure a constant, reasonably priced source of fuel for industrial nations.

Without new reserves, the whole world, particularly Europe and Japan, would depend by 1995 for more than 75 per cent of its oil needs on five Gulf states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates, he said.

Japanese imports rise but trading partners want more

TOKYO (R) — Japan is importing more manufactured goods than it has for 12 years, but not nearly enough to satisfy its major trading partners.

A study released Friday by the Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO) showed that manufactured goods imports were \$40.16 billion last year, or 31 per cent of total imports.

But Japan's trading partners argue that the figure is still too low, especially for a major economic power.

"Japan's imports of manufactured products are far too low, both from the Third World and the industrialized world," said one U.S. government official.

"The traditional Japanese pattern of importing raw materials, adding value and exporting manufactured goods is not appropriate for a modern economy... for an economic super power," he said.

Japan's ratio of imported goods is still less than half that of the United States 71 per cent in 1984 or Britain's 70.6 per cent in 1985.

One reason behind this is that Japan imports relatively more crude oil than the United States or Britain, inflating the proportion of non-manufactured goods, a JETRO spokesman said.

He said manufactured goods as a proportion of Japan's total imports should show a sharp rise this year because of collapse of oil prices.

Japan depends completely on imports for its oil. In 1974, the proportion of manufactured imports dropped sharply from 30.59 per cent to 23.69 per cent because of the 1973 oil shock, he said.

"This year we should see the reverse, even more of a rise in the figure because this time it's because of the reverse oil shock," said the JETRO spokesman.

Oslo intervenes to end oil dispute

OSLO (R) — The Norwegian government, invoking obligatory arbitration procedures, intervened Friday to end a 19-day-old dispute that has halted the nation's vital oil and gas output.

Labour And Municipalities Minister Arne Rottedal, after meeting feuding oil unions and employers, told reporters that the safety of Norway's oil platforms was in danger and the dispute could no longer be tolerated.

The conflict, which halted Norway's 900,000 barrel-per-day oil output and boosted crude prices, began in April 6 when 670 offshore cooks and cleaners went on strike for more pay.

Oil company employers responded immediately by locking out more than 3,000 oil and gas production workers from three, other trade unions.

Mr. Rottedal announced the government decision to intervene after the unions and employers ended a marathon all-night negotiating session with no agreement in sight.

Government officials, explaining the arbitration procedure, said Mr. Rottedal would go straight to the weekly cabinet meeting where the dispute would be declared over and all parties would have to accept the decision of a state arbitrator.

Unions Thursday said they might ignore the arbitration ruling but Friday seemed to have accepted it. Two of the four unions announced their members would return to work immediately and the other two indicated they would resume work.

The absence of Norway's oil output at first boosted world crude prices, which are hovering just above \$11 a barrel compared with last year's highs of more than \$30.

Oil analysts said the end of the dispute would probably mean prices would fall on world markets Friday.

EC ministers agree on farm policy reform

LUXEMBOURG (R) — European Community (EC) agriculture ministers Friday reached outline agreement on crucial reform of farm policies designed to cut food surpluses and rein in runaway spending, a European Commission spokesman said.

After five days of virtually non-stop negotiations, the ministers agreed a new tax on cereals producers of three per cent and for the third year running, a freeze in the guaranteed levels of common EC prices of most farm products.

The spokesman said formal adoption of the outline package, put together in 28 hours of non-stop talks here, would be for a meeting of EC farm ministers next month.

He said Friday's political agreement was finally opposed only by West Germany.

It had been clear there was a majority for the package and no attempt was made to vote down Bonn's opposition formally.

West German Farm Minister Ignaz Kiechle, who last year vetoed modest price cuts of 1.8 per cent, told reporters he was still opposed to a restrictive price policy but said there was nothing he could do in the face of the opposition of the 11 other member states.

He said that in the very worst cases West German farmers could now face income losses of 3.5 per cent.

The outcome of the talks had earlier hung in the balance, with Spain, Ireland and Luxembourg all resisting the measures, but a number of concessions tabled by Dutch Minister Gerrit Braks, who chaired the talks, finally won these countries round.

Some of the money raised through the new cereals tax will now be paid in aid to the worst-hit farmers. In another key concession, the price of butter will be frozen instead of cut by four per cent as originally proposed by the Brussels-based Executive Commission.

Faced with a 16.8 million tonne grain surplus and record stocks of unwanted beef and butter, the commission proposed in January a drastic limiting of access for farmers to the EC's web of farm price supports.

Sweden to ease exchange controls

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden Friday promised to ease its exchange controls in two key areas by the end of the year and announced it would start reducing its foreign debt for the first time since it became a major borrower in the early 1970s.

The moves, foreshadowed in a supplementary budget for the financial year starting next July 1, reflect a growing optimism here due to falling oil prices and lower interest rates.

"We have broken out of the vicious circle," Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt told a news conference as he released a new set of figures forecasting a marked economic improvement this year.

The government said it expected inflation to rise by only 2.3 per cent in 1986 against 5.8 per cent in 1985. In January it forecast inflation at 4.2 per cent this year.

Instead of a \$750 million balance of payments deficit forecast in January, the government now sees Sweden heading for a surplus

of \$480 million this year. In 1985 the country had a current account deficit of \$1.32 billion.

Mr. Feldt said he was not proposing any further austerity measures, but was instead acting to ease liquidity and stimulate growth through deregulation of the economy and such moves as liberalising exchange controls.

The minister promised to lift restrictions on purchases of foreign shares by Swedes by the end of this year, saying the action was needed to boost international confidence in the economy and because too much money was locked up inside Sweden.

He said he would also allow Swedish companies to use their accumulated profits to finance investments abroad and would no longer force them to raise foreign loans in order to do so.

Other controls barring foreigners from buying Swedish domestic bonds, however, would remain in force, he said.

Mr. Feldt said that because the

controls barred Swedish companies from taking their profits outside Sweden, they had been using their money inside the country to buy other up and this had led to "hysteria" on the stock exchange.

The minister said the liberalisation might lead to large capital outflows out of Sweden, but added the government was prepared to raise interest rates and use its large foreign exchange reserves to combat this.

He vowed the government would not borrow abroad to defend the currency, adding that if circumstances were right Sweden would actually cut its foreign debt by five billion crowns (\$700 million) this year.

Goran Narden, acting director of the office which manages the 123 billion crown (\$17 billion) foreign debt, said this would be the first reduction since Sweden became a major international borrower after the first oil shock in 1973.

European tourism looks set to suffer severe setbacks

LONDON (R) — Europe's multi-million-dollar tourist industry looks set to suffer a severe setback as American visitors rethink their holiday plans for fear of reprisals in the wake of U.S. bombing raids on Libya.

Tourist industry bosses in Britain, France, Italy and West Germany predicted a massive drop on last year's bumper figure of U.S. visitors, and some said there had been a flood of cancellations since last week's strikes against Libya.

John Healy, a London-based U.S. travel agent speaking after a bomb attack Thursday against a British Airways office in central London, summed up the situation by saying: "They've bombed Oxford Street — U.S. tourists are going to head for the Caribbean, South America, places like that."

Paris had two major bomb attacks in large department stores in December, which triggered a steady flow of cancellations that hoteliers and travel agents said was now accelerating.

Gilbert Irondele, manager of the showpiece Hotel Crillon in Paris's Place de la Concorde much frequented by Americans, told Reuters: "cancellations have been pretty steady since January, but now we are getting telexes specifically saying I am cancelling my reservation following the U.S. action in Libya."

Fred Pearson, a member of the British Incoming Tour Operators Association, whose members account for some 90 per cent of tourists visiting Britain on trips arranged by travel agents, estimated a 50 per cent drop in the number of U.S. visitors compared with last year.

"When you consider U.S. tourists spent something like \$3.5 billion (\$5.25 billion) here last year you begin to see what that means," he said.

"But I have faith in the American tourist — they are very resilient," he added.

John Duncan of the European division of American Express was more circumspect, but admitted that attacks like Thursday's Oxford Street bomb would inevitably have a strong influence, although he said it was too early to say.

In Spain the authorities have cancelled a \$2.7 million tourism campaign aimed at the U.S. market, with the Hoteliers' Confederation saying that 75 per cent of U.S. and Canadian bookings for the summer season have been cancelled. But it pointed out that North American visitors constitute only 2.5 per cent of tourism in Spain.

An Austrian National Tourist Office spokesman reported a 30 per cent drop forecast in U.S. tourist bookings for this year, blaming it both on the political climate and the fall of the U.S. dollar.

"We had hoped to make a record business this year, but we won't be able to reach that now," the spokesman said.

For the Italian tourist industry, the U.S. raid and a subsequent Libyan missile attack on Italy's

Lampedusa Island were the latest in a series of events which have played havoc with the tourist economy.

The hijacking of the Italian liner Achille Lauro and the attack on Rome's Fiumicino Airport last year conspired with the Libya crisis to damage the country's image as a holiday area.

Many hotelkeepers and travel agents contacted by Reuters estimated that between 70 and 90 per cent of U.S. visitors had cancelled their bookings, and the state airline Alitalia reported 40,000 cancellations on flights between North America and Italy between January and March.

In West Germany Rudolf Eberhard, head of the National Tourist Board, is seeking government finance for an advertising campaign in the United States to counter what a board spokesman said was bad publicity and inaccurate information.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SAT., APRIL 26, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: During the day, you will be tied down to expressing and carrying through with whatever changes you have been making recently. Messages from a distance require consideration.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) This can be a new beginning for you, so be sure to welcome this new trend in your life. Your happiness can increase greatly.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You understand how to have business dealings with others much better now, so improve the alliance.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A senior partner can cooperate with you so that your joint interests can work out more successfully.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You have been procrastinating with certain activities, but should get very good results with them now.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 23) Delve into amusements that you have enjoyed in the past and get even more fun out of them now.

VIRGO (Aug. 24 to Sept. 22) Use a system at home that has proven wise in the past and improve conditions there. Invite guests in this evening.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) It's a fine day for visiting good friends and stirring up activity in the right direction. Others are cooperative today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study your property and plan to improve it in some way, whether on the inside or the outside.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can occupy yourself with the activities that can gain you your most cherished wishes. Gain security you need.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Widen your horizons and then plan to gain far greater things in life in the future. Spend time with friends.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get in touch with as many friends, both old and new, and deepen the associations that are pleasant.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Pick up those outside activities that have not been completed and finish them now with alacrity.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will easily understand worldly and worldwide matters and civic problems, as well as be interested in varying philosophies of life. Provide a fine academic education. Financial fields are much favored, as well.

THE Daily Crossword by Christy Ridley

ACROSS

- Vegetable dish
- Adversary
- Dimension
- Piggery sound
- Amoeboid
- style
- Extraordinary thing
- Ground laurel
- Defiant in
- bridge
- Oriental
- Rugged
- Once — a time
- Norma or
- Charlotte
- Yellow-
- flowered herb
- "Ooo —"
- Purposes
- Pump
- Otherwise
- Aromatic
- plants
- Outline
- Strong-scented herb
- Gael
- Grown through
- Pernambuco
- bird
- High nest var.
- 49 Happon
- 52 Pine
- Baseball stat.
- 57 State flowers
- of Pa. and
- 60 Shale —
- Combination
- 62 Israeli king
- Scratch out
- 64 Understudy
- 65 Large plant

DOWN

- Unusual
- Trained
- Med. subj.
- Scholar
- d'ave
- Baseball term
- Star in Lynn
- Hale or Ladd
- Celtic sea god
- 10 More tart
- 11 Division word
- 12 Ruler of gods
- 13 Scottish
- Genetic
- 18 — last
- 19 Rays
- 23 Unicorn fish
- 24 Flanges
- 25 Each
- 26 Worth
- 27 A Ford
- 28 Architectural design
- 29 Free
- 30 Frequently
- 31 — blue
- 32 Antinuclear
- 37 Et
- 38 Mountain
- 39 Uncanny
- 40 — Bradley
- 41 Yawl
- 42 Objects of art var.
- 44 Lull
- 45 Host with angular leaves
- 46 Certain nuts
- 48 — Bradley
- 50 Fountain
- 51 Actor's lines
- 52 Neighbor of Wac.
- 53 Fresh-water
- 54 Ralse
- 55 Melancholy
- 56 All
- 58 Living bird
- 59 Alphabet run

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. BAKED, 2. ENEMY, 3. INCH, 4. PIGGY, 5. AMOEBA, 6. STYLE, 7. EXTRAORDINARY, 8. LAUREL, 9. BRIDGE, 10. ORIENTAL, 11. RUGGED, 12. ONCE, 13. NORMA, 14. CHARLOTTE, 15. YELLOW, 16. FLOWERED, 17. "OOO", 18. PURPOSES, 19. PUMP, 20. OTHERWISE, 21. AROMATIC, 22. PLANTS, 23. OUTLINE, 24. STRONG-SCENTED, 25. GAEL, 26. GROWN, 27. PERNAMBUCO, 28. BIRD, 29. HIGH, 30. NEST, 31. VAR., 32. 49, 33. HAPPON, 34. 52, 35. PINE, 36. BASEBALL, 37. STAT., 38. 57, 39. STATE, 40. FLOWERS, 41. OF, 42. PA., 43. AND, 44. 60, 45. SHALE, 46. COMBINATION, 47. 62, 48. ISRAELI, 49. KING, 50. SCRATCH, 51. OUT, 52. 64, 53. UNDERSTUDY, 54. 65, 55. LARGE, 56. PLANT.

DOWN: 1. UNUSUAL, 2. TRAINED, 3. MED. SUBJ., 4. SCHOLAR, 5. —, 6. D'AVE, 7. BASEBALL, 8. TERM, 9. STAR, 10. IN, 11. LYNN, 12. HALE, 13. OR, 14. LADD, 15. CELTIC, 16. SEA, 17. GOD, 18. 10, 19. MORE, 20. TART, 21. 11, 22. DIVISION, 23. WORD, 24. 12, 25. RULER, 26. OF, 27. GODS, 28. 13, 29. SCOTTISH, 30. GENETIC, 31. 18, 32. —, 33. LAST, 34. 19, 35. RAYS, 36. 23, 37. UNICORN, 38. FISH, 39. 24, 40. FLANGES, 41. 25, 42. EACH, 43. 26, 44. WORTH, 45. 27, 46. A, 47. FORD, 48. 28, 49. ARCHITECTURAL, 50. DESIGN, 51. 29, 52. FREE, 53. 30, 54. FREQUENTLY, 55. 31, 56. —, 57. BLUE, 58. 32, 59. ANTINUCLEAR, 60. 37, 61. ET, 62. 38, 63. MOUNTAIN, 64. 39, 65. UNCANNY, 66. —, 67. BRADLEY, 68. 41, 69. YAWL, 70. 42, 71. OBJECTS, 72. OF, 73. ART, 74. VAR., 75. 44, 76. LULL, 77. 45, 78. HOST, 79. WITH, 80. ANGULAR, 81. LEAVES, 82. 46, 83. CERTAIN, 84. NUTS, 85. 48, 86. —, 87. BRADLEY, 88. 50, 89. FOUNTAIN, 90. 51, 91. ACTOR'S, 92. LINES, 93. 52, 94. NEIGHBOR, 95. OF, 96. WAC., 97. 53, 98. FRESH-WATER, 99. 54, 100. RALSE, 101. 55, 102. MELANCHOLY, 103. 56, 104. ALL, 105. 58, 106. LIVING, 107. BIRD, 108. 59, 109. ALPHABET, 110. RUN.

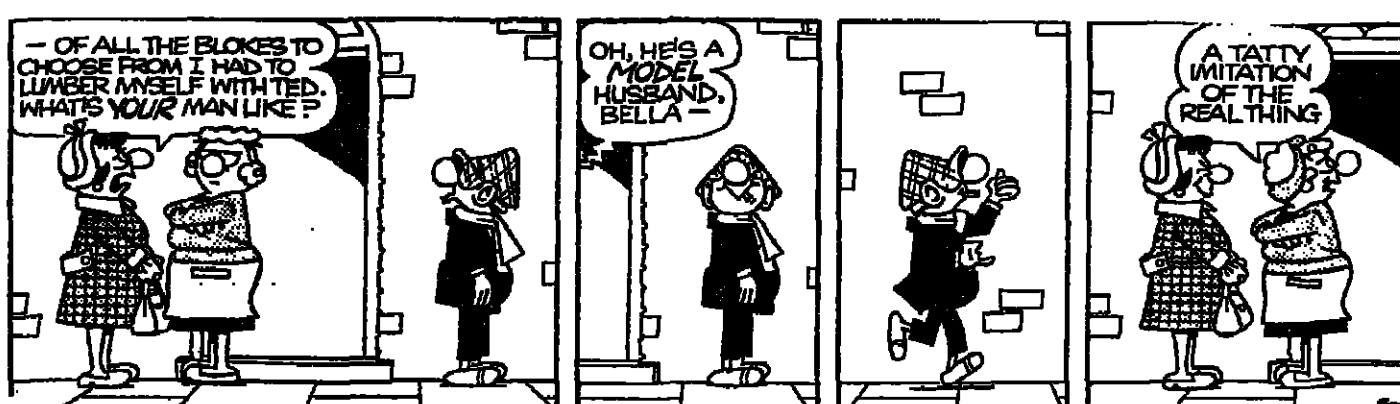
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"I was reading a newspaper on the bus and I was mugged for my coupons!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHULG

PEALL

NULRU

ENBAUT

WHAT THE GUY WHO WAS TRYING TO BE THE LIFE OF THE PARTY ACTUALLY MANAGED TO BE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: THE OF THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLOD ABATE BEWAIL INJURE

Answer: What they called that nutty ornithologist — "BIRD BRAIN"

8 killed in Filipino rebel ambush

Enrile warns NPA of major counter-offensive

MANILA (R) — Renter photographer Willie Vicoy and another Filipino journalist have been killed with six soldiers, including an army colonel, in a rebel ambush, prompting a warning from Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Friday of a massive military counter-offensive.

Mr. Enrile was quoted by the Philippines News Agency as saying Thursday's ambush in the northern province of Cagayan signalled the start of a confrontation between the military and insurgents.

Vicoy, 45-year-old Doyen of Filipino photographers, and Pete Mabazza, a Manila Bulletin reporter, died in Thursday's ambush near Tuguegarao, about 340 kilometres north of Manila. Two soldiers and Tempo newspaper photographer Albert Garcia were wounded.

"They fired the first shot, we did not," Mr. Enrile said as he accused the Communist New People's Army (NPA) of shattering a government-initiated ceasefire.

He added: "We will have to take counter-action against the adversaries of the republic."

Mabazza died at the scene of the ambush and Vicoy, a veteran of the Vietnam War, died Friday morning in hospital in Tuguegarao from internal bleeding from shrapnel wounds.

Military reports said about a dozen soldiers and the three journalists were on board two army vehicles and were returning from an operation when heavily-armed men wearing fatigues and khaki uniforms flagged them down.

But as the vehicles slowed down, the armed men opened fire with automatic weapons. This was followed by a series of grenade explosions, the reports said.

Garcia told Reuters by telephone that he and Vicoy were in one of the vehicles. As they slowed to a halt they heard gunfire and leapt out of the vehicle to take cover.

He heard an explosion and saw the jeep overturn. Vicoy told him he had been wounded and then lapsed into unconsciousness.

The rebels seized guns from soldiers before fleeing the area, Garcia said.

Vicoy recently disclosed he had turned down offers from both ex-President Ferdinand Marcos and his successor, Cory Aquino, to become presidential photo-

grapher because "I prefer to work for the (news) wires."

Colleagues believe he was the only Philippine photographer ever nominated for a Pulitzer Prize. He recently received a special award from the Philippine press for his work.

Meanwhile President Corason Aquino has brushed aside speculation about a possible armed forces coup against her.

She said she still had "very good relations" with most of the military, though she admitted some officers remained loyal to ousted President Ferdinand Marcos.

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel Ramos have assured me of their support and I believe them," she said in a television interview Wednesday night.

Some officers of middle and junior rank have said the military might intervene again if Mrs. Aquino becomes a dictator. But Gen. Ramos has repeatedly stressed that the armed forces are under civilian authority.

Mrs. Aquino, criticised as weak and indecisive by opponents, appealed for patience while her fledgling government learns how to rule.

"It's not a question of being... kind. It is just that I would like

everybody to give us time. Time to get everything together, to get everything organised," she said.

"Lately there have been too many criticisms," she added, citing comments that she was not strong enough to prevent cabinet ministers expressing contradictory opinions.

"While Mr. Marcos was around, people were restrained from making any pronouncements. And so now I feel my cabinet ministers are just giving vent to all their views," she said.

Over 170 people missing after ship sinks

More than 170 people are still missing following the sinking of an inter-island passenger ship Thursday, the Philippines News Agency said.

It said the confirmed death toll was 29 after five bodies were recovered Friday from the Visayan Sea in the central Philippines.

Navy and private divers had been sent to the area to try to recover victims who may have been trapped inside the 966-ton Dona Josefa, the official agency said. The ship left Cebu city for Manila in good weather on Wednesday with 414 passengers and crew. Rescuers had picked up 210 survivors.

South African police detain Catholic bishop

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A black Roman Catholic bishop has been detained under a South African security law drafted to curb unrest, police said Friday.

The detention was reported initially by Bishop Desmond Tutu, one of the country's most prominent black leaders, who said police had taken Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe into custody Thursday and were holding him on a charge of public violence.

Maj. Steve Von Rooyen, a spokesman at police headquarters in Pretoria, confirmed the Ndwandwe was being held under a section of the Internal Security Act which allows police to detain without warrant people whose actions are judged to be contributing to unrest.

Maj. Von Rooyen said he was not authorised to release details about the circumstances of the bishop's detention.

On Wednesday, Ndwandwe's home near the city of Klerksdorp, about 150 kilometres south west of Johannesburg, was fire-bombed, but there was no immediate indication if that incident had any connection with his detention.

Tutu, who is the archbishop-elect of the Anglican Church in southern Africa, said he was distressed by Ndwandwe's detention. "If anyone has been working towards holding together a community that was exploding, then it

was this person," Tutu said. "This is not the way to go around defusing this explosive situation."

"I can only hope that they will come to their senses and release him quickly."

Ndwandwe was the Bishop Suffragan of the West Rand, the region of Transvaal province directly west of Johannesburg.

In the northern town of Brits, several hundred white supporters of far-right groups disrupted a planned address Thursday night by the deputy minister of information, Louis Nel, making noise for more than an hour and forcing Mr. Nel to leave without giving his speech.

"This is the ugly face of the Afrikaner — white radicalism at its worst," Mr. Nel told reporters.

Those making the disturbance were members or supporters of white-supremacist political or paramilitary groups who contend that the dominant National Party is making too many concessions to blacks. At one point, demonstrators tore up the National Party flag, and others held aloft the swastika-like banner of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, or Afrikaner Resistance.

President P.W. Botha, the National Party's leader, said in a speech Thursday night in Ver-eeniging, south of Johannesburg, that the government "will have to give political rights to all who do not have them."

Swazi king enthroned amid secrecy

VBABANE (R) — Swaziland's Crown Prince Makhosetive assumed the throne of this southern African kingdom Friday after a night of mystic rituals attended by a handful of followers.

Strict secrecy surrounded the enthronement rites, last held more than 60 years ago, with no more than 40 to 50 of the country's most important members of the royal family and tribal elders present in the royal kraal.

Custom dictated that the teenage prince, who turned 18 only last week, drank potent brews of herbs and plants and ate parts of certain animals to cleanse and strengthen himself for his new task as "ngwenyama" (lion) of the

600,000-strong Swazi nation. A full moon bathed the low-roofed complex of thatched huts and cattle byres set beneath a range of craggy hills that include the fabled "Sheba's breasts."

The tribal elders who have decided on the course of the ceremony are traditionally shielded from public gaze and no official word of the night's activities has been released.

Tribal experts said the king would at some stage take an oath of office but would not necessarily ascend the buffalo skull throne his father King Sobhuza ascended in 1921, and there would be no placing of a crown on his head.

Soviet media assail U.S. stand on SALT

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet media continued to criticise the U.S. position on the SALT II arms limitation treaty on Friday, despite President Ronald Reagan's decision to dismantle two nuclear submarines to avoid exceeding limitations of the treaty.

The government press agency Novosti said Mr. Reagan's preliminary decision to scrap two missile-carrying Poseidon submarines when the new Trident sub Nevada is launched next month reflects "the logic of common sense."

But it contended that circles in Washington opposed to the move still threaten to undermine SALT II limitations on multiple-warhead missiles.

"These circles are trying to cover up their desire to destroy the existing systems of limitations with references to some 'violations' of the treaty by the USSR," Novosti said.

"This is an old trick," the press agency added, and reiterated Soviet denial that Moscow has violated SALT II.

The official news agency TASS predicted that Washington would not let SALT II become an obstacle to new weapons pro-

grammes. "The U.S. leadership has to stage all kinds of shows as a cover for its actions aimed at creeping out of treaties and agreements," TASS said.

Washington officials said earlier this week that Mr. Reagan had decided to abide by SALT II limitations for the time being, but only if the Soviets also comply.

They said Mr. Reagan overrode several key advisers in his decision to dismantle the two Poseidon submarines, thereby keeping the United States within the total of 1,200 multiple-warhead missiles allowed by SALT II.

The officials, who spoke on the condition they not be identified, indicated Mr. Reagan was keeping his options open on future compliance when new nuclear weapons become available towards the end of the year.

The SALT II treaty has not been ratified by Congress, but both the Soviets and the United States have said they are abiding by its limitations.

Each side has accused the other in the past of violating provisions of the treaty. Reuter adds: U.S. congressional

New Greek cabinet sworn in

ATHENS (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's new cabinet was sworn in Friday following a reshuffle in which an ex-general took over as public order minister.

The Socialist government suffered widespread criticism after the killing of a Greek steel magnate in a busy Athens street on April 8 by a left-wing guerrilla group.

The group has claimed responsibility for a number of other killings over the past 11 years but nobody has been charged.

The new public order minister is Antonis Drosos, a tough former general who was deputy defence minister in previous Socialist cabinets.

Mr. Papandreu signalled he intended to follow current economic policies by retaining Economic Minister Kostas Simitis who has been trying to cut Greece's 25 per cent inflation rate and reduce its foreign debt of \$13 billion.

The ministers, including former film star Melina Mercouri who kept the arts portfolio, took their oaths in a religious ceremony at the presidential palace.

Greek Orthodox Archbishop Seraphim and state President Christos Sartzetakis presided.

The Communist newspaper Rizospastis said Mr. Papandreu's choice of ministers lacked political colour and was unlikely to change government policy.

"(Papandreu) was just trying to give the impression that he was doing something to pull his stagnant government out of its dead-end," the paper said.

The Communist Party is among the strongest opponents of Mr. Papandreu's austerity measures, saying they will reduce workers living standards to unacceptable levels.

The conservative opposition New Democracy Party said in a statement the ruling PASOK (Socialist) Party had exhausted all its possibilities and was just switching people from ministry to ministry.

Zia starts offensive to discredit Bhutto

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq has launched a counter-offensive against opposition leader Benazir Bhutto, recalling excesses during her late father's rule to discredit her claim to power.

Gen. Zia said Thursday night some politicians should pray for forgiveness for their party's past misdeeds rather than upset the new civilian order by demanding early elections.

He also reminded Ms. Bhutto, who has held massive rallies for new polls since returning from exile 15 days ago, that he could crush any opposition, but preferred not to, the official Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) reported.

In a clear reference to Ms. Bhutto, 32-year-old daughter of

Waldheim considers U.S. moves to deny him entry

VIENNA (Agencies) — Aides of former U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said Friday they were examining reports of moves in Washington to bar him from the United States.

"We don't know where these reports come from and how they came out. It seems they were leaked by the (U.S.) Justice Department," an official of Dr. Waldheim's campaign for the May 4 Austrian presidential election said.

"We are trying to verify them," he said.

U.S. administration sources said Thursday the director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations recommended to his superiors and to the State Department that Dr. Waldheim be put on a "watch list" of people to be denied entry.

Dr. Waldheim has denied accusations of involvement in war crimes during his years of service with the German army in World War II, and of covering up his engagement in the Balkans during widespread atrocities against civilians.

Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said in a statement on Monday there was insufficient evidence to back up charges that Dr. Waldheim was involved in war crimes but said he must have known of the atrocities being committed around him.

Opinion polls have put Dr. Waldheim narrowly ahead of his rival for the presidency, the Socialist candidate Kurt Steyer.

Meanwhile Gerhard Waldheim says his father sent him to the United States to defend Dr. Waldheim because "what America thinks matters."

Asked Thursday why his father had sent him to the United States, Gerhard Waldheim replied, "because America is the leading democracy and what America thinks matters."

The accusations against Kurt Waldheim are election-inspired and unsupported and amount to "madness that is hurting a lot of people and not helping world Jewry," the son said.

Kurt Waldheim's presidential

election prospects apparently have not been hurt by the accusations. His popularity in pre-election polls actually has risen one or two percentage points from the 4 to 5 per cent lead he reportedly had before the allegations began, his son said.

He added that his father, busy campaigning, asked him to undertake the U.S. mission because he didn't want Americans to get an unbalanced picture staining Austria's image. He is working with Hugh C. Newton And Associates, a prominent Washington public relations firm hired for the same purpose by the conservative Austrian Peoples Party (Volkspartei) to which his father belongs.

Since arriving this month, Gerhard Waldheim has been interviewed almost daily by newspapers and hosts of television and radio news and talk shows.

He said he feels "slowly the message is getting through" that his father was not involved in atrocities while in the German army, and that he and Austria are serious in wanting "to build bridges" to all groups victimised by war.

Gerhard Waldheim and Karl Gruber, Austria's first postwar foreign minister, both acknowledged Thursday that Kurt Waldheim committed errors of omission in his autobiography and other statements about his wartime service. But they said he had nothing substantive to hide because he spent the war in the Balkans on low-level desk jobs or as a translator after getting wounded on the Russian front in 1941.

Dr. Waldheim was U.N. secretary-general from 1977 to 1982, but the existence of a U.N. War Crimes Commission file implicating him personally "was as new to him (Kurt) as to everyone else" when it was uncovered a few weeks ago by the World Jewish Congress (WJC) investigators, his son said.

Mr. Gruber said he learned of the file only a few weeks ago, even though he was foreign minister for a decade, part of the time with Dr. Waldheim as his personal secretary.

Zia starts offensive to discredit Bhutto

ned. Martial law was lifted last December.

Gen. Zia was speaking in Karachi at a symposium sponsored by the Urdu Digest, a conservative magazine which vehemently attacked former Prime Minister Bhutto as a dictator who harassed and even killed his opponents.

He also queried Ms. Bhutto's commitment to democracy, saying politicians clamouring for democracy should introduce it in their own parties first. PPP officials are appointed by Ms. Bhutto rather than elected.

Gen. Zia allowed Bhutto to be hanged in 1979 on a disputed conviction for arranging the murder of a political opponent despite pleas for clemency from around the world.

British royal family mourns death of Duchess of Windsor

LONDON (R) — Britain's royal family began mourning Friday for the Duchess of Windsor, the divorcee who 50 years ago married the man who gave up his throne for her and triggered a constitutional crisis unparalleled in modern British history.

Mrs. Wallis Simpson, the twice-divorced American socialite whose love affair with King Edward VIII rocked the monarchy and led to his abdication in 1936, died at her home in the Bois De Boulogne outside Paris Thursday. She was 89.

She will be buried next Tuesday alongside her husband at Frogmore, in the grounds of Windsor Castle, as a result of what the director of Burke's Peerage maintained was a deal struck by the Duke of Windsor with Britain's Queen Elizabeth before his death in 1972.

Harold Brooks-Baker, whose publication is the handbook for the British aristocracy, said Thursday night that the duke had delivered an ultimatum to the queen that unless he and his wife — who was denied the title "her royal highness" throughout her life time — were buried in the royal plot at Frogmore, they would be interred together in the United States.

Said Brooks-Baker: "In the end it was easier to give in rather than face the duke being buried in America, so the queen agreed to his request. He was determined that the duchess was going to be buried alongside him."

The queen was deeply moved on hearing of the duchess's death, highly-placed royal sources said.

"It was greeted as a very sad end to an unfortunate chapter in history," the sources told Reuters.

The body of the duchess will be flown to London from Paris on Sunday in an aircraft sent personally by Queen Elizabeth.

Thursday's burial is expected to be preceded by a service at St. George's Chapel, in Windsor Cas-

tle, attended by the Queen and most of her family.

The duchess had been in ill health since 1975, and paralysed from 1978 onwards. Her last years were spent confined to her bed in the large mansion which had once been the centre of a glittering social circle headed by European royalty's most glamorous exiles.

The announcement of her death came in a simple statement Thursday from Buckingham Palace, the queen's London residence.

It is announced with deep regret that the Duchess of Windsor died at 10 a.m. at her residence in Paris," it said.

The queen has decided that there will be no court mourning for the duchess, which would have meant the royal family cancelling all engagements.

Instead there will be what is called "family mourning" from noon Friday until after the funeral.

This would permit royalty to carry out official engagements but not social engagements except those for charity.

When the Duke of Windsor died a month short of his 78th birthday in May 1972, full court mourning was observed for 13 days.

The death of the duchess ends a chapter for the British royal family which saw a bitter ostracism last long after the drama of the abdication had faded from the nation's memory.

The couple were shunned almost until the duke's death, when the queen visited them in Paris shortly before he died. They had visited Britain in 1968 for the unveiling of a memorial to his mother, Queen Mary.

The duchess was a guest at Buckingham Palace for her husband's funeral but returned to Paris soon after.

After that, she never set foot in Britain again except for a four-hour friendly visit to lay flowers on his grave a year after his death.

Black rain falls in Tehran

TEHRAN (R) — Black rain pelted down on Tehran for 30 minutes, drying cars and streets and prompting a warning for people with lung or heart disease to stay at home. Kayhan newspaper quoted scientists as saying the rain contained phosphorus and sulphur from a big fire on the southern outskirts of the capital several days ago. The day dawned so dark that homes and offices had to use lights all morning before the rain washed most of the black out of the sky.

Ice men welcome winter with coldest swim

WELLINGTON (R) — Americans and New Zealanders wintering at scientific bases in the Antarctic are claiming the world's coldest skinny dip after a weekend "swim" to mark the official start of the southern winter. Antarctic officials told Reuters 35 Americans and nine New Zealanders used a chainsaw to cut through metre thick ice in front of New Zealand's Scott Base in the Ross Sea region. In air temperatures of minus 17 degrees centigrade lowered to minus 44 because of wind chill, the swimmers stripped naked and raced 30 metres to plunge through the hole in the ice into the minus 1.8 degree water.

13-year-old girl jumps to her death

TOKYO (AP) — A 13-year-old girl jumped to her death from an eight-story building in Sapporo, police said. She was reportedly the 34th Japanese youth to commit suicide in three weeks. A police spokesman in the northern city, who spoke on the condition of not being identified further, said the girl disappeared Thursday evening after telling a classmate that she wanted to die. Sapporo said a woman taking an early morning walk found the girl's body in the garden of the apartment building. She was the 34th teen-ager to commit suicide since 18-year-old singer Yukiko Okada jumped to her death on April 8 from the roof of the seven-story building in Tokyo, authorities said.

'Rambo' afraid to attend Cannes festival

PARIS (R) — Sylvester Stallone, American star of the Rambo and Rocky films, will stay away from the Cannes Film Festival out of concern about possible terrorist attacks, festival chief Pierre Viot has said. Stallone had planned to attend the festival, which will be held in the Mediterranean resort from May 8 to 19, but changed his mind because of tension after last week's U.S. air strikes against Libya, Viot told Reuters. "They are in a bit of a nervous state in America," the festival director said. "Los Angeles is a long way from Europe and they seem to have a pretty strange view of what is happening here." Stallone played a tough war veteran on a solo mission to Vietnam to rescue U.S. prisoners in the film Rambo: First Blood part II. Hollywood's biggest box-office hit last year, Viot said producer-director Steven Spielberg, responsible for such successes as Jaws and Raiders of the Lost Ark, had also scrapped plans to go to the festival.

3-year-old AIDS girl seeks new life

SYDNEY (R) — The parents of a three-year-old girl suffering from the killer disease AIDS said Tuesday they had given up all hope of a normal life in Australia and would move to New Zealand. They told reporters that they had been living in "hostile social circle" in the small New South Wales town of Gosford since their toddler's condition was revealed last June. Eve Van Graffhorst contracted Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) from a blood transfusion at birth and assurances from state health authorities that she presented no health threat has had little effect on the local community, they said.

Mrs. Gloria Van Graffhorst said some neighbours had spat in her face, tried to run over her dog, and built a high steel fence to keep Eve from mixing with their children. She said the sympathy shown in New Zealand, where Eve's condition was reconfirmed in medical tests earlier this year, contrasted sharply with the hostility of people in her own hometown. "What hurts most is that those who have helped us, it's horrible," she added.



TENDER NOTICE NUMBER TCC 1/86

Regional transmission project for telecommunication link between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The Telecommunications Corporation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (TCC) and the public Telecommunication Establishment of the Syrian Arab Republic (STE) announce the following tender:

Regional Transmission Project linking the two Arab countries with an optical fibre cable system in accordance with the general conditions and technical specifications, and such that:-

1. Bid bonds shall be 5% of the offered prices.
2. Validity of offers shall be 240 days from the closing date of call for tenders.

Specialised companies interested in participation in the tender are requested to contact one of the two administrations to receive the tender documents against non-refundable payment of 2000 U.S. dollars. Offers will be received at TCC headquarters in Amman up to 1400 hours of 3rd August 1986.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General